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VOL. XX NO. 225 BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1932 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

"NO CAUSE TO BE UPSET AT MY FAST"
— MAHATMA

HIS GOD-GIVEN OPPORTUNITY

Final Sacrifice For Most Down-Trodden

GANDHI'S LETTER TO BIRLA

CALCUTTA Sept. 16.

"There is no cause to be upset. There is every cause for rejoicing. The God-given opportunity has come to me for offering the final sacrifice for the most down-trodden.

I am quite certain that the fast must not be postponed. I am utterly incapable of sending helpful instructions, or to foresee the future action."

This is the letter Mr. G. D. Birla has received from Mahatma Gandhi from Yeravda Prison.—A.P.

MAHATMA AND THE "DEPRESSED" CLASSES

Rajagopalachariar's Straight Questions To The Community

(From Our Correspondent). POONA, Sept. 16.

Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar, one of the staunchest lieutenants of Gandhiji has issued the following questionnaire to the members of the "Depressed" classes:—

(1) Do you believe that Mahatma Gandhi has done more than any other person till now to bring to public notice the disabilities you are suffering under?

(2) Do you believe that Mahatma Gandhi has done more for removal of "untouchability" than any other and has ever been a sincere friend and well-wisher of your community?

(3) Do you believe that a great deal more has still to be done for your community and that Mahatma Gandhi is likely to be more helpful to you in all these things than any other?

(4) Will his continued life and service bring greater gain to your community than any scheme of elections that he opposes and which others support?

(5) Then can you not accept and try his scheme for your welfare in preference to that of others and save his life?

The insistence of a known and tried friend is as good as hundred reasons and what more can a man do to prove his sincerity than to offer up his life?

Will Ambedkar Come To Compromise ?

RAJAH-MALAVIYA POURPARLERS

(From Our Special Correspondent) SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Mr. M. C. Rajah, leader of the Depressed Classes, leaves to-morrow for Bombay to attend the conference arranged by Pandit Malaviya.

Mr. Rajah had telephonic conversations with Pandit Malaviya at Benares yesterday, regarding the conference.

Several members of the Assembly have wired to local leaders in the respective constituencies to exert their influence and mobilise opinion in favour of joint electorate and save Gandhiji's life.

Mr. Rajah believes change for better in the attitude of Dr. Ambedkar, and hopes that the latter would come to compromise. It is generally acknowledged that if only Pandit Malaviya could for once be decisive and take a bold stand in favour of reservation of seats in joint electorates, he could make his Bombay Conference a success. Mr. Rajah, for his part, may not stick to reservation of seats on the population basis, and may agree to a compromise which would be an improvement, however slightly, on the Premier's Award, provided, of course, caste Hindu leaders like Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar, would agree to continue to exert their influence in throwing open temples, wells and streets to Depressed Classes.

Mr. Rajah appears to be gratified at press reports that steps in this direction have already been taken by caste Hindu leaders.

GANDHIJI'S CASE EXCEPTIONAL

No Release Of Sardar Or Jawaharlal

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The prospects of Mr Gandhi's removal from jail on the 20th instant when he commences his fast have led to rumours of the possible release of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and a few other Congress leaders.

Enquiries in official circles show that there is no likelihood whatever of Government contemplating such a step.

Mr. Gandhi's case is regarded as exceptional as it would be unfair while fasting to prevent him from putting forward his reasons for doing so.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate Calcutta, sentenced Harilal Ghose and one Ramarao to six and three months rigorous imprisonment respectively on a charge of attempting to hold a meeting in Shradhanand Park.—A. P.

Unconditionally Release Mahatma

INDIAN CHAMBER'S APPEAL

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy on Friday:—

"Committee, Indian Merchants' Chamber, sorely disappointed over Home Member's statement, and urge that Mahatma Gandhi should be released immediately and unconditionally, in order to afford opportunities for settlement before his fast commences."

Release Mahatma Unconditionally

A telegram has been sent by the Committee of Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce addressed today to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of which it is stated that:

"The Committee are confident that Mahatmaji, confirmed optimist as he is, will, ultimately, be able to find a solution of the problem to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. If, however, Government insist on releasing him only after his fast begins the Committee urge that the release should be unconditional for obvious reasons."

"SLOGANS OF SWARAJ"

The results of the "Slogans of Swaraj" Competition will be announced in our Monday's Issue

GIVE ALL SEATS TO UNTOUCHABLES

Dr. Moonje On Gandhi Fast

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

In a statement to the Associated Press, Dr. B. S. Moonje says:—"The unique, terrible and heart-rending sacrifice which Mahatmaji is making for the consolidation and protection of Hinduism and the extinction of untouchability must inspire all Hindus, touchables or otherwise, in the spirit of forgive and forget, to make the utmost sacrifice on their part to give effect to the vow of Mahatmaji of wiping out untouchability from Hindu Society, and to save his life.

"On my part, I hereby declare that I shall not grudge if cent per cent seats are given to the "untouchables" on the basis of joint electorate. What I cannot tolerate is their separation and isolation from the general mass of Hindus of which they are an organic part, because it will mean the perpetuation of the curse of untouchability."—A.P.

IN FOOTSTEPS OF MAHATMA

Ex-Editor To "Fast Unto Death"

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 16.

A public meeting was held here tonight, members of the depressed classes predominating. Speeches were made protesting against the grant of separate electorates to the depressed classes. The implication of Gandhiji's vow was explained.

Mr. R.P. Agnihotri, formerly the editor of "Tilak" who has just come out of jail declared his resolve to begin hunger strike simultaneously with Gandhiji from 20th inst. Messrs. Thakur Laxmansing Chowhan and Pandit Kunjilal Dube, were the principal speakers.—A.P.

PRINCES & FEDERATION

Standing Committee Meeting To-day At Simla

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The members of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes are arriving in Simla to-day. Among these are the Maharajas of Bikaner, Alwar, Patiala and Dholpur, the Nawab of Bhopal and the Maharao of Cutch.

STANDING COMMITTEE AGENDA

The first meeting of the Standing Committee will be held tomorrow morning for which a comprehensive agenda has been drawn up. The main discussions will centre round the consideration of the terms and conditions under which Indian States will enter into federation and a decision on the main line of argument which the Princes will take up with His Excellency the Viceroy on the question of paramountcy.

Tomorrow's meeting of the Standing Committee will also consider the reports of Ministers' Committee on Federal Finance, Davidson Committee and Franchise Committee's Reports.

The Princes will engage in deciding the quota of contribution to the Chamber Fund and reparation payment from Germany.

SUNDAY'S MEETING

On Sunday a combined meeting of Princes and Ministers of the Standing Committee will be held at whilh it is expected the following will be present:—

The Maharajas of Bikaner, Patiala, Dholpur, Jhalawar and Panna, The Nawab of Bhopal, the Maharao of Cutch, the Rajas of Sarila and Sangli, and Finance Members of Hyderabad and Jodhpur, the Prime Minister of Kashmir and Dewans of Travancore, Baroda, Mysore, Cochin, Rewa and Kolhapur.

The first meeting between the Viceroy and the Princes will take place on September 20.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Tariff Board held informal discussions to-day with Mr. A. T. Weston, Director of Industries, Bengal, in connection with the cotton textile industry. The office of the Board closes here on September 17 and opens in Bombay on 19th September.—A.P.

Dr. AMBEDKAR IN CHANGED MOOD

Ready To Compromise If Gandhi Proposals Are Known

"I AM A MAN OF CONVENIENCE"

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in an interview said: "I am open to conviction. So far as I am concerned I am willing to consider everything, though I am not willing to allow the rights of the depressed classes to be curtailed in any way".

Dr. Ambedkar continued that he had received an invitation from Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya to attend the conference of leaders called in Bombay on September 19, but he had replied saying that it was no use holding a conference unless they had ascertained Mr. Gandhi's views.

"It is no use holding a conference in a vacuum or discussing things without any specific data", he added. That was what he had told the deputation of the depressed classes which had come to see him from Ahmedabad and to Mr. Walchand Hirachand with whom he had a talk which lasted three hours.

"That is not an abstruse suoject", he continued. "It has been discussed thread bare during the last two or three years and everybody's views on it are known."

"There was no need," continued Dr. Ambedkar, "for Mahatma Gandhi to impose on himself the vow of fasting. He could have disclosed his proposals in the course of his correspondence with the Prime Minister and Sir Samuel Hoare. If he chooses to keep mum on the positive side of the matter, it is his fault."

MAY COMPROMISE.

Proceeding, Dr. Ambedkar said, that he saw no reason to hold a conference. "As soon as Mr. Gandhi's proposals are known, I will give my answer within fifteen minutes." "I would make it absolutely clear," he added, "that I will not allow any man on a question which is open to different views to say that his is the right view and somebody else's view is wrong.

"Mahatmaji is a man of conscience unlike some of us, who are men of convenience. We may arrive at a compromise which may be in direct opposition to our conscience. I am not a man who allows my conscience to dominate practicality."

When asked whether he would consent to joint electorates with reservation of seats he reiterated his previous reply that he would not say anything until he had heard Mr. Gandhi's views. Nor would he reply to a further question as to whether he would insist on separate electorates.

"There are ways and ways of looking at the matter and Mahatma Gandhi in his solitary moments may have thought of some scheme which is different from joint electorates or separate electorates," said the Doctor.

NO PACT AT ALL.

Asked whether his being a signatory to the Minorities Pact, at the second Round Table Conference came in the way of his agreeing to joint electorates, Dr. Ambedkar replied emphatically: "I do not know why it should have been described as a 'pact' at all. It had no binding effect on any of the signatories. It was simply a demand, which the signatories stated impliedly, was a reasonable method of deciding the issue. I am perfectly free to do anything I like. There is no handicap or fetter of any kind arising out of the pact. I am as free an agent as I was before the document was signed. My supreme consideration is the interests of the depressed classes whom I represent and nothing else comes in the way."

'No Confidence' Vote In Assembly Chair Defeated

Reply To Personal Attack In Paper

(From Our Correspondent). SIMLA, Sept. 16.

A motion of complete confidence in the President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, was carried, to-day, in the Assembly on resolution moved by the Leader of the House, Sir Ramaswami.

The necessity for this unprecedented step was occasioned by the extremely bitter and personal attack on Sir Ibrahim indulged, both editorially and otherwise, in the columns of the "Daily Herald" newspaper of Lahore.

The phraseology of the motion was beautifully vague and Sir C.P. Ramaswami, by successfully appealing for the silent support of non-official parties, managed to see that there was no reference to the subject-matter of the articles in question. Any other result would have been unedifying, and Sir Hari Singh Gour's temporary occupancy of the chair enabled the proceedings to be staged according to lobby plans.

The manner in which Sir Ibrahim was received, as he re-entered the House proved its unabated confidence in the Chair.

VICEROY-PRINCES MEETING

Subjects For Discussion

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

The following are the subjects for discussion at the meeting between His Excellency the Viceroy and the Princes to be held at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on September 20:

(1) The effect of Federation on the relations between the Paramount Powers and the States;

(2) The relations outside the federal field between the Paramount Powers and the States after the Federation takes place;

(3) The financial aspects of the federation; and

(4) The allocation of seats in the Federal Legislatures.—A.P.

OLD JOHN BULL IN A TIGHT CORNER

Gandhi And De Valera Out To Make "Benevolent Gentleman" Odious In Eyes Of World

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The problem of governing the world "with all these strange people doing these strange things" is the subject of an article by Mr. J. A. Spender in the "News Chronicle" in which he couples Mahatma Gandhi with Mr. De Valera as personalities who bring the art of government and the processes of reason to a stand-still.

JOHN IN TIGHT CORNER.

Declaring it a puzzle how to establish a reasonable contact with him, Mr. Spender says that Mr. De Valera has forced us to a position which is most distasteful.

We have tried to argue, but he always returns to a position that he is entitled to break what we consider a plain contract. He threatens to make us odious through starvation and impoverishment of the Irish peasants and Mahatma Gandhi by starving himself.

HARD ON JOHN BULL.

It is a hard measure for John Bull, who is a benevolent person. But what is to be done with a man who threatens to kill himself, because you are trying to do something for the Depressed Class, whose cause he has advocated all his life—something you begged him to do himself, but which he professed himself unable to do. If we yielded, where would it stop?—Reuter's Special.

MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL

BENARES, Sept. 16.

Pandit Malaviya has issued the following statement:—

"I find that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has issued a big appeal for holding public meetings all over the country on the evening of the 19th instant and for observing the 20th instant as a day of fast and prayer in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's resolution to start a fast on the 20th instant.

I have issued an appeal for observing as an All-India day, the 18th instant on similar lines. This duplication has taken place as owing to shortness of time we could not consult each other. I now cancel my programme. I recommend and appeal to the country to observe the one announced by Mr. Rajagopalachariar."—A. P.

Truest Link Between India And Britain

Mr. Bharucha's Wire To Viceroy

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has sent the following wire to Lord Willingdon, Simla:—

"Parsi friends, admirers and followers of Mahatma Gandhi earnestly urge the Imperial and Indian Government to release Gandhiji unconditionally. Highest statesmanship demand your summoning a Leaders' Conference for settling Depressed Class Electorate, thus saving the life of India's greatest son, world's noblest soul, and truest link between India and Britain."

DO GRANT SIX WEEKS' TIME

Wire To Gandhiji

Mr. B. F. Bharucha has sent the following wire to Mahatma Gandhi, Yeravda:—

"Your Parsi friends, admirers and followers are greatly perturbed by your decision. They submit most deferentially that as you gave British Government six months' notice, do grant your own people six weeks' time for settlement."

STOP PRESS

SIR RONALD ROSS' DEATH

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Sir Ronald Ross of malaria fame died in London to-day after long illness. Sir Ronald wa s75 years old.—Reuter.

BRITISH NOTE TO IRELAND DISPATCHED.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The British Government's reply to Mr. de Valera's last communication regarding the land annuities was despatched last night, but though Mr. de Valera visits London 'en route' to Geneva on Monday, it is stated at Downing Street that no arrangement has been made for his meeting Mr. MacDonald.—Reuter.

DEATH OF EARL CRAVEN.

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The death announced of Earl of Craven, at Pau, aged 35, recalls the famous case in which Vera, Countess Cathcart, was detained in Ellis Island in 1926, her admission to the United States being barred on he ground of moral turpitude because she had recently been divorced, Earl of Craven being the correspondent.

At the same time, American authorities issued warrant for the arrest of the Earl who erroneously believed to be in New York—Reuter

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NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 4 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared for the half year, ending 30th June, 1932, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay on and after the 24th day of October, 1932, between 11-30 A.M. and 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 26th day of September, 1932. The Dividend Warrant will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of September, 1932, to the 10th day of October, 1932, both days inclusive.

By Order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th September, 1932.
5525

Public Notice

THE EASTERN FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The balance will be payable as and when called by the Directors. After allotment the Directors propose to call up a further sum of Rs. 3 per share, making the shares paid up to the extent of 50 per cent. It is not proposed, at present, however, to call up any further sums on the shares. Applications have already been received from the Directors and their friends for 90,000 shares equal to Rs. 9,00,000.

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Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Finance Minister, Bhopal State (Appointed by H. H. the ruler of Bhopal).
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MANAGING AGENTS.

THE UNITED DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, Lucknow.

GENERAL MANAGER

E.N. MENHINICK Esq.

The said Prospectus states, among other things, as follows:—

"H.H. the Nawab Sir Mohammad Hamidullah Khan Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., Ruler of Bhopal, has agreed to become a Patron of the Company which he has promised to assist. He is also subscribing for 25,000 shares and is being represented on the Board of Directors.

"H.H. Sir Sultan Mohammad Shah, the Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc., etc., has also agreed to become a Patron of the Company, which he has promised to support.

Copies of full Prospectus and Form of Application for Shares can be obtained from the MANAGING AGENTS, or from the Company's Bankers: Messrs. LLOYDS BANK, LTD., at any of their branches.

This Notice is not to be regarded as an invitation to the public to subscribe for shares and applications will only be received on the footing of the full Prospectus and in the Form issued therewith.

Dated the 2nd September, 1932,
14|2, Clive Row, CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Company, Ltd.

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND ON ORDINARY SHARES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 26th September, 1932 to the 8th October, 1932, both days inclusive; for the preparation of Ad-interim Dividend Warrants at the rate of Rs. 2-8-0 per share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1932, payable on the 24th October, 1932, to Ordinary Shareholders of this Company whose names stand in their Register on the 26th day of September, 1932.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.

17th September, 1932.
5523

The Berar Manufacturing Coy. Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th September 1932, to the Shareholders, whose names stood on the register on 1st September, 1932, on presentation of their share certificates at the Company's Office, Lloyd Building, Ballard Estate, Fort.

NOWROJEE EDULJEE SETHNA,
Sundt.

Bombay, 12th Sept., 1932.
5522

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CERTIFICATES for my original five shares Nos. 182998/183002, of the Bundi Portland Cement Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Raghubardayal of Rajputana have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way, but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

RAGHUBAR DAYAL GUPTA,
C/o. B. Ramgopalji,
Kamdar to H. H. Maji.
Chohaniji Sahiba, Jodhpur.
R 7957

NOTICE

MEMBERS of the GAUD SARSVAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY of Bombay are hereby informed that a requisition signed by Mr. Moreshwar Sakharam Parulker and 747 other members of our Community, dated the 10th of August, 1932, has been received by the Board of Trustees of its Temples, Charitable Institutions and funds. The said requisition records the opinion of the aforesaid signatories that the untouchables should have free access to the temples owned by the Gaud Sarsvat Brahmin Community of Bombay, and contains a request that the opinion of the Community on that question should be obtained at a Meeting to be convened for that purpose. In pursuance of the said requisition, we intend to convene a Public Meeting of the Gaud Sarsvat Brahmin Community of Bombay at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, on SUNDAY, the 25th September, at 4 P. M. (S. T.) The Trustees hereby request all members of the said Community to be present at the said Meeting at the appointed time.

Dated this 2nd day of September 1932.

(Sd.) Shantaram Atmaram Sabnis
Bhicaji Sitaram Sabnis
Balwant Vithal Vagh
Vishwanath Ganpatrao Dalvi
Balwant Bhasker Patker
Bhalchandra Sitaram Sukhthankar
Baji Vishnu Nerurker
7988

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between our clients PURSHOTTAM LILADHAR and NARANJI KHERAJ, carrying on business as Cotton Brokers under the style or firm of Messrs. Naranji Kheraj has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 25th day of August, 1932, so far as concerns the said Purshottam Liladhar who retires from the said firm. All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by the said Naranji Kheraj, who continues to carry on the said business under the style or firm of Messrs. Naranji Kheraj.

Bombay, dated this 16th day of September, 1932.

AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS.
Attorneys for Messrs. Purshottam Liladhar and Naranji Kheraj.

Public Notices

Notice Of Removal

Dr. R. S. TIRODKAR, M.D. (London) has moved to Dattobhoy Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite Royal Institute of Science.
5526

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT POONA.

GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the parties concerned, Messrs BENNETT & CO., will, (TOMORROW) SUNDAY, the 18th, MONDAY, the 19th and TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1932, at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) each day respectively sell by Public Auction at "Jeejibhoy Castle" Station Road, Poona, next to Post Office, very valuable, handsome and artistic complete dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, especially made to order by Wimbridge and others such as large telescopic dining table for 24 persons, leather-lined chairs, mirror back large sideboards, and dinner waggons, cottage piano, Grandfather's clock, cabinets, showcases centre and card tables Chesterfield suite, low chairs, mirror back jardiniers, oval palm pots, majolica flower pots, vases plates, oil paintings, terracota and marble figures cut glass chandeliers, bedsteads, almyrahs, chest of drawers, dressing tables roll-top writing table, Milner safe, teapoys, rich cutlery, plated and brass ware, etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and balance should be paid in cash and articles removed immediately after the close of the Sale

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Telephone No. 20521

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT THE WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT (G. I. P. RAILWAY).

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th September, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot of the G. I. P. Railway, the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Bags of cotton seeds, toor, linseed, juvar, castor seeds, husk, G. N. seeds, wheat, rice, bajree, iron casks, old rubber tyres, oilman stores, anvil, printed labels, fire bricks, clothing, grinding stones, sandlewood powder, soaps, wooden frames, iron nails, chimneys, iron dust, luggage, tarpanlines, tin ware distilled water, buckets, drums of oil, shoes, planks, choories, cast iron sheets, iron bars, drums, bamboo mattings, country drugs, gunny bags and various other articles.

N.B.—Full amount or at least 50 per cent. cash deposit at the Auctioneers' discretion. Delivery is to be taken before 9th October, 1932, failing which, the deposit will be forfeited and lot will be disposed of for balance price.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1932, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay the valuable house-hold furniture, etc. such as sofa, chairs, electric fans, dumb-waiters, side-board, Jack—2 Barrels Ferrolgum, and

The property of Mr. Henry Z. Phillips of Govt. Central Press, such as Walnut Book-case, "Gunn" Cabinet, chairs, Hat stand, Sideboard, Ecclesiastical chairs, Bedstead, mahogany Top Table, books, Chamber's Encyclopaedia, The British Printers and Baizac's Persian life, etc., etc.

At 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

By order of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Ltd.:

50 pieces longcloth, cambric shirting and other piecegoods.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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Branch:—
CIVIL STATION, RAJKOT.

Capital paid-up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

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Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September 1906. (Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859.)

Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta Ahmedabad and Surat.

London Agents:
The Westminster Bank Ltd.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	92,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application

The Bank acts as Executor & Trustee under Wills & Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening. midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE: — The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

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DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

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Tel: "VANUSET"

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Madras Offices:—17/18 Broadway. Branches:—Palghat, Badagara, Tirur, Ottapalam, Ernakulam, Trichur, Alleppey, Mangalore, Tellicherry, Trivandrum, Coimbatore and Quilon.

Capital:—

	Rs. a. p.
Authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Issued & Subscribed	25,00,000 0 0
Paid up (30-4-1932)	15,04,265 0 0
Reserve Funds ...	4,50,000 0 0
Investment on G. P. Notes (face value)	10,61,100 0 0

Present rates of interest on deposits:—7½ per cent. per annum for 12 months or over; 6 per cent for 6 months; 4½ per cent for 3 months and 3 per cent. on "On demand deposits."

On fixed deposits for 12 months and over interest paid half yearly and on sums of Rs. 10,000 and over quarterly. Remittances on account of deposits will be received by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., at Bombay and Calcutta, free of commission.

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Secretary.

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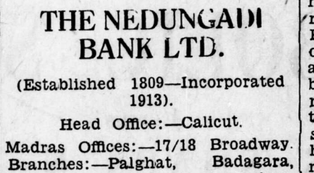

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HINDU-MUSLIM RELATIONS

AMITY PRESERVED THROUGH CENTURIES

The following is the concluding portion of the address given by Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed at the opening of the Historical Society of the Wadia College, Poona. The previous portion appeared on the 5th in stant.

Coming to politics, it is to be remembered that under the Moslem kings the Hindus were appointed to the highest posts both in Civil and Military departments. A Brahmin was Minister at Bijapur and another was Prime Minister at the Court of Ahmadnagar upon whom the title of Peshva was conferred and the same title was assumed by the Prime Minister of Maratha kings.

MUTUAL HELP

When the Moghal Emperor beseiged Ahmednagar and took it by storm and declared that the rule of Nizamshahi king had come to an end and his kingdom was annexed, it was Shahahi who fled with the young prince of the dynasty, became his regent and declared that though the capital was lost the reign of the dynasty would continue and all civil and military officers would loyally adhere to the Nizamshahi king. Many other instances of loyalty and devotions of Hindu officers to Muhammadan kings and vice versa may be recalled. Tipu Sultan had a Hindu as his Prime Minister, the celebrated Purneah. When he was slain in the battle of Seringapattam in 1799, Lord Wellesley, desired to annex part of his territory annd hand over the rsmaining part to a Hindu Prince, it was Purneah who petitioned on behalf of the Hindu subjects of the late Sultan to appoint one of the sons of the Sultan as his successor. This was refused. But the incident at any rate showed the relations between the Muslim ruler and his Hindu subjects. It will be remembered that General Ibrahim Khan Gadi who was in charge of the artillery at Panipat fought against Ahmed Shah and when brought before him as a prisoner defended himself by stating that he had taken the Peshva's salt and remained faithful to him in accordance with the directions of his religion. Even at the present time there is a Hindu Minister at Hyderabad and a Muslim Minister at Mysore each of whom is warmly devoted to his Royal master and is a zealous guardian of the interests of his State.

Thus far I have spoken of the social fusion of the Hindu and Moslem subjects of the kings of the Deccan. Now I shall say a few words about the religious beliefs of the Hindu masses especially of their ruling Maratha houses of that period Worship of Mohamedan saints universally prevailed among them. Malloji the grandfather of Shivaji had as his patron saint Shah Sheriff of Ahmadnagar. His sons Shahji and Sheriffji were both named after him and there is still in existence a reservoir built by him bear the tomb of the saint. The great Shivaji himself was steeped in these traditions and always showed reverence for mosques, tombs and the sacred books of the Moslems. Shahu always paid the highest veneration to the Emperors of Delhi and was considered by Moslems as one of their own. Mr. Telang in this connexion writes:—"Although, his movement was in essence a religious one, it appears that in providing for the preservation of temples and religious institutions of his own faith, Shivaji also continued the existing grants in favour of Musalman Peers, mosques, etc., for keeping up lights and religious services.

The first Scindia had as his patron saint a Mohamedan Peer called Shah Mansur and a considerable Jageer was granted to his family. One of his descendents is still a Peer of the present Maharajah. All the Maratha families devoutly participated in the Muharram ceremony under the Muslim kings and the practice is still going on among the Maratha princes of the present day. Princes of the Holkar family became fakirs during the Muharram and Khanderao Gaikwad observed both Muharram and Ramzan. The participation of the house of Scindia in Muharram celebration and the faith of the ruling princes of that family in the martyred hero is most surprising. A State Taboot is made in every important town in Scindia's dominion. In Gwalior itself the Maharaja walks barefooted in the procession on the 10th day of Muharram. On the 9th day of the Muharram the three branches of the State army—artillery, cavalry, and infantry attend the celebration in full uniform and a considerable amount is spent in charity.

The Peshwas themselves continued all Jageers and grants to Mohamedan saints and took part in Muharram celebrations.

The greatest of them Bajirao I, the distinguished soldier, was pro-Moslem in his proclamities. He had married a Mohamedan wife called Mastani, who lived with him in his palace at Poona. Mr. Telang says:—"Another matter, in which the Peshva of the day failed to carry out his own wishes, in consequences of the opposition from the people was one which had occurred in the time of the first Bajirao." A note of the Editor of the Peshva's Bakhar says that Bajirao having had a son by the Musalman wife Mastani wanted to perform the thread ceremony of that son and make a Brahmin of him. But the plan failed through in consequence of the opposition of the Brahmins. In a sketch of the career of Bajirao bearing date 1840, a brief account is given of the sort of quais-marriage, which has been celebrated between Bajirao and Mastani. Peshwa's Bakhar, p—40. That such an idea should have occurred to Hindu defender of the faith is in itself rather remarkable as an example of that telazation of old traditions adverted to further on in this paper. Well might Grant Duff say that Bajirao was free from 'Bigotry!'

NO RELIGIOUS RIOTS THEN

Bajirao's vision was widened by his conquests in Northern India and his associations with the statesmen of upper India and if it had been left to him he would have named Shamsher Bahadur the son of Mastani as his successor. But as he could not make him a Brahmin he thought it right that Shamsher Bahadur should be brought up strictly as a Mahomedan under the supervision of his mother. It is worth mentioning here that relegious riots of the kind that occurred in Bombay recently, never took place either in the days of the Muslim kings or under the Hindu kings or Brahmin Peshvas. Indeed, there was no occasion for such riots; mosques were respected under the rule of Peshvas themselves; no music was played before mosques and no kind of disrespect was ever shown to Muslim sacred places. It would not be out of place also to mention here of the response which the Muhammadan Emperor made to the religious feelings of Hindus in the territory of the Peshvas. At the request of Mahadji Scindia the Moghal Emperor issued a 'firman' prohibiting cow-killing.

All these instances must have made it quite clear to you that the relations which existed between the Hindus and the Musalmans in the past in the Deccan were very cordial and friendly. If the two communities lived side by side with each other on such friendly terms there is no reason why they should not maintain their cordial relation at the present time under the new Constitution in future.

VALUE OF PERSIAN

Mutual ignorance of the culture, literature and history of each other is not a little responsible for creating feelings of estrangement. In order to get rid of our ignorance of the true nature of our relations in the past let a thorough and impartial study of the History of India be made. As you, young men are launching upon the study of Indian History, I would like to draw your attention to the defective method in which the History of Muslim rule in India is studied in our schools and colleges. In my opinion, no book on the history of the Muslim rule in India can be considered of any value unless its authors knew Persian language sufficiently well to make use of the original sources lying in heaps in that language. Any person writing a book on or making researches on Roman History or Law without knowing Latin would simply be laughed at in England. The University of Bombay has, I understand, made French or German compulsory for every candidate who goes up for M.Sc. examination. I think the University would similarly make study of Persian compulsory for every student going up for the M.A. examination in Indian History of the Muslim period. I would remind the Marathi writers that it is most significant fact that three Persian words are still being used by everybody in Marathi language every day—namely. 'Tarikh, Mah, and Sun" (Date, Month and Year). The Peshvas carried on their diplomatic correspondence with the East India Company and on other Foreign Powers in Persian for which Persian scholars were engaged as is indicated by the words Chitnis, Fadnis and Parsanis. Lastly, Bajirao II carried on conversation with the British Resident in Urdu.

What I beg you to do is to study History, an authentic History and think for yourself. Do not be guided by ready made ideas in Politics. It is our duty to transmit to others what we learn in a spirit of help and guidance free from communal bias.

RAMA KRISHNA MISSION SEVASHRAM AT KANKHAL

Appeal For Funds

This Sevashram which is a charitable institution rendered valuable services to people of all classes and denominations during their state of helplessness by giving them medical aid.

There are 66 nicely furnished indoor beds; one outdoor dispensary well equipped with medicine rooms and operation theatre. One vernacular Night School and a library in the Sevashram.

The present report recorded a total of 928 indoor patients, of whom 900 were cured. 10 left treatment and 18 died. The outdoor dispensary registered a total of 41,618 patients, of which 23,049 were old cases and 18,569 new ones. Of the new cases 13,210 were males and 5,359 females.

There ere 281 cases of fever, and 60 cases of infectious diseases in the indoor hospital, while in the outdoor dispensary the number was 4,057 and 656, respectively. Sadhus, Vidyarthis and poor people from every part of India as well as Nepal. Bhutan and Burma came for treatment in the Sevashram.

There were 35 boys mostly of the depressed classes on the roll of the night school. 1,521 books, mainly on religion and philosophy in Sanskrit. English, Bengali and Gujarati languages were there in the library.

There is a guest house or Dharamsala for the friends and sympathisers oof the sevashram.

The following are the needs of the Sevashram:—

(1) Workers quarters, estimated cost Rs. 8,000/-; (2) Night School Building, estimated cost Rs. 5,000/-; Rest House for the relatives of the patients estimated cost Rs. 5.000/ (4) A Temple estimated cost Rs. 3,000; (5) Permanent Endowment for 56 beds (for each bed) estimated cost Rs. 3,000/-; (6) Guest House Extension estimated cost Rs. 4,000/-.

PROPOSED SEVASHRAM AT HRISHIKESH

The Sevashram proposes to open a centre at Riskhikesh for which the following are the needs:—

(1) Land, estimated cost Rs. 6,000/-; (2) Hospital Buildings estimated cost Rs. 8,000; (3) Outdoor Dispensary estimated cost Rs. 5.000/-; (4) Workers quarters estimated cost Rs. 6,000; (5) Kitchen, Latrine, and a well estimated cost Rs. 4,000/-; (6) Recurring expenses estimated cost Rs. 100 per month.

During the ensuing Ardha Kumba Mela in April 1933 at Hardwar, the Sevashram proposes to keep ready (1) One permanent Hospital, (2) One Cholera Camp and (3) One camp to camp relief party for the services of the huge number of pilgrims that are expected to arrive. Sufficient money is reguired to make all these arrangements.

All contributions should be sent to the Secretary, Ramkrishna Mission Sevashram, P. O. Kankhal, District, Saharanpur.

"MURDER PARTY" RAID AND ARRESTS

Gangster's Death Celebration Sequel

A "murder party" in a New York hotel, all ready to celebrate the killing of John Bazzano, a Pittsburgh gangster, in Brooklyn on Aug. 8. (writes the New Rork correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" in Mail week) was raided by the police last night. Fourteen guests were arrested.

It is usual for such a celebration to follow important gang murders. This fact is well known to the police, who were indignant because they had issued a special warning that arrests would follow any attempt to carry out the ceremony.

A "BUSINESS DEAL."

Guests at the party had come from places as far apart as Chicago, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and St. Louis. Altogether twenty prisoners, including two women, were arrested but six were releaesd.

The fourteen still held were charged to-day with conspiring to kill Bazzano in revenge for the murder by Bazzano of three Pennsylvania liquor racketeers who were ambushed and shot in a Pittsburgh restaurant owned by Bazzano last July.

Bazzano was lured to Brooklyn on a 'business deal", and stabbed to death. The fourteen wounds found on his body are explained by the fact that it is a rule among gangsters for each participant at a murder to inflict at least one wound. The idea is that in the event of trouble all would be guilty and none would "squeal."

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A Good Name begets CONFIDENCE just as anonymity begets doubt. This is specially true in the case of drugs and chemicals where Purity and Accuracy are essential.

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SEVILLE—THE NEW STORM CENTRE OF SPAIN

Catholic Party Out To Fight New Socialist Regime

One of the points which have puzzled many close observers of affairs in Spain in connection with the attempted coup d'Etat has been the question as to why General Sanjurjo should have chosen Seville as the centre of his activities. This change of the focus of revolt against constituted authority from Barcelona to Seville is, in fact, one of the most interesting aspects of Spanish internal affairs at the moment, writes the Special Correspondent of the "Observer" from Madrid in mail week.

The turbulent violence of Barcelona during the present century as illustrated by the "tragic week" of Barcelona in 1909, the Assembly of Parliamentarians in 1917, the coup d'Etat of Primo de Rivera in 1923, and finally the proclamation of the Republic hours before Madrid on April 14 of last year qualified Barcelona as the undoubted "storm centre" of Spain.

But Catalonia, hopefully expectant that she will receive at any rate a measure of limited autonomy, which will permit her to become an independent region within the Republic as from January 1 next, no longer is interested in violent revolt against Madrid. Seville, on the other hand, offers many of the characteristics which Barcelona offered until recently—namely, a restless mass of workers addicted to the violently radical programmes of Anarchists and Communists, and a middle and upper class almost entrely opposed to the Madrid Government.

SEVILLE SEETHING WITH UNREST.

Since the proclamation of the Republic, Seville has been literally seething with unrest. On the one hand rampant Anarchism and Communism, on the other a species of "white terror in which youths of good families have joined the police in violent repression which the Republic was unable to avoid.

General Sanjurpo had conservative Seville on his side, but he made a mistake in believing that the revolutionaries, who looked upon the Republic as a stepping stone towards the triumph of anarchy, would stand aside and see him overthrow the Republic. A revolutionary general strike was already called before he left the town.

A further point which it is necessary to make clear is the exact extent of the "Royalist" movement. The conservative classes in Spain have been traditionally Monarchist in sentiment, but any impartial student of the history of Spain since Alfonso XIII. came to the throne is well aware of the veiled but thorough exploitation of the Monarchy by these classes. In a greedy and selfish manner they used the Monarchy to further their own private interests, but did little or nothing to help to raise the status of the regime and to modernise it. When the collapse came, not one of them raised a finger to defend an institution which had done everything for them.

ALFONSO'S FOLLOWERS.

The number of those who really are loyally devoted to the person of Don Alfonso and to the ideals of Monarchism is very few indeed in Spain to-day, but the number who profess such sentiments because they feel that their lost preponderance in the affairs of the nation can only come back by a restoration is quite considerable.

To the present, the only elements among the conservative classes who have showed a clear vision of the situation are those Catholics who follow the leadership of the newspaper "El Debate," and who have formed the very active Popular Action Party. These Catholics have with energy and frankness formed a Catholic and conservative organisation to fight the liberalism and socialism of those who lead the Republic at present, but without bringing the question of the form of regime into the matter. Their labours and counsels have not been heard, and the bulk of the Conservative press particularly the Madrid daily "A.B.C.", have carried on an obstructionist and anti-Republican campaign which could only lead to disaster in the long run. Nevertheless, once the present situation has changed, much will be heard again of the constructive efforts of the Catholic Party.

BOMBAY YARN MARKET

Offtake Considerably Reduced

Bombay, Sept. 14.

The publication of the Second American Bureau Report on Thursday the 8th inst., gave a rude shock to the Bulls in that the Bureau Report turned out to be very bearish when a large number of people in the Trade expected it to be bullish. The calculations of the Bulls having been unsept the Cotton prices naturally experienced a very sharp decline after the Bureau Report and Cotton market has since been very nervous. Such a heavy decline in Cotton during the last 5/6 days has naturally had a very depressing effect on the yarn market with the result that the offtake considerably reduced during the last few days. Prices have declined to some extent in almost all kinds of yarns but the decline is more visible in Japanese yarns where the fluctuations have been very heavy. In Indian yarns the stocks in the market are not very large but the demand is very restricted. Reports from consuming districts are not at all encouraging and it is believed that the upcountry Mills have been meeting the demand on their side at the market rates. Sales therefore by the Bombay Mills have been very few and negligible. On the whole the future tendency of the market seems to be very uncertain and whilst no material decline is likely in the next few days, improvement if any will depend upon the course of the Cotton prices from now onwards.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There is absolutely no change to report in this class of yarns where demand continues very slack. Merchants have been losing in their stock-lots owing to low prices realized in this class of yarns as a result of Japanese and Chinese competition Prices in Manchester have been very firm and no fresh business of importance has been possible.

JAPANESE YARNS

The improvement reported in the spot prices as well as in the forward prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns during the last week has not been maintained owing to sharp decline in cotton and the consequent nervousness created in the yarn market after the publication of the Bureau Report. The Japanese Exchange has undoubtedly improved but on the other hand the Sampin rates have considerably declined after the publication of the Bureau and therefore on the whole the prices in Japanese and Shanghai yarns have declined to the extent of half anna per lb. As usual demand has also remained slack. As regards forward prices the Japanese Importers have been quoting somewhat lower but no business of importance has been possible.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The Syndicate rates have remained unchanged with poor offtake at present owing to large stocks reported to have been held by various dealers in the local market as well as in the consuming districts. The Jaanese prices in Art Silk yarns have remained unchanged with a steady undertone. The future course of the market is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have not been able to make any sales of importance in any kinds of yarns during the last few days on account of the unsettled conditions in the yarn market. The buyers have been asking for very low prices where as it does not suit the Mills to sell their yarns at anything like the limits proposed by the buyers Monsoon has been generally favourable throughout the whole country and now that the holidays are more or less over it is very likely that as soon as the Cotton prices become more settled a gradual improvement in demand for yarns will be in evidence.

MYSORE G. O. M.'s PORTRAIT UNVEILED

V. P. Madhava Rao's Tribute

(From A Correspondent.)

BANGALORE CITY, (By Mail.)

Unveiling the portrait of Mr M. Venkatakrishnaiah, the G. O. M. of Mysore this morning, Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, ex-President said:—

"We are living in strange times. Events are marching fast. Ideals are getting less personal and parochial. Life in isolation is coming to be impossible. Modern man is forced to look beyond his little interest even if he wished to live alone. In every direction the old order is changing—not merely changing, but crumbling yielding place to new. Higher forces are leading humanity into an ampler and freer life. Even monarchies are toppling down before he new urge for the salvation of the common man, who knows no race, creed, caste or country. The world is passing through the birth-throes of a new civilisation to be. Women are claiming to participate in all tasks of danger and daring. The youth are pulsating with a larger life and social sense. The taboos and conventions that separated men from women, the youth from the aged are steadily disappearing. The frontiers that divide country from country and nation from nation are being swept off, and the post-war world is revealing an international mind, shaping our thoughts and actions. It does not seem in these circumstances strange that the cries like, "Madrasi vs. Mysorean", "Brahmin vs. non-Brahmin", "Telugu vs. Canarese", etc., should have gone the way of all shibboths which olly mask mutual fear and suspicion. These slogans at no time appealed to me.

SPARED TO SEE CHANGES

"I am thankful that Mr. Venkatakrishnaiyar and I are spared to see these wonderful changes and the dawn of a new era. Through all changes and under all conditions it is character and service that count; and it is because Mr. Venkatakrishnayya, whose portrait I have just unveiled, possesses character and spirit of service in a marked degree that I accepted to discharge this pleasant duty. Now with the poet let us say, that we are working towards that one far off divine event to which the whole creation moves.

Birthday Celebration At Indore

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Sept. 13.

A big gathering including the Mill Agent Seth Kanaiyalal Bhandari as well as of the staff, was held at the mill premises on Saturday to celebrate the birthday of His Highness the Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur.

The students of the Nandlal Bhandari Vidyalaya gave a dramatic performance. In the midst of the programme, Mr. U. Bhasker Rao, B.A., Headmaster of the Vidyalaya gave a brief history of the Vidyalaya, in which he said that the Vidyalaya was started in 1922 as a free institution by the late Seth Nandlalji Bhandari, and now under the fostering care of the proprietor, Seth Kanaiyalal Bhandari, it was preparing boys for Ajmer Boards' High School Examination as well as for the drawing examination.

Before parting, National Anthem was sung by all standing, followed by 'uttar-pan,' and then prayers were offered for His Highness' long life.

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"The great secret" doctors say "of keeping fit, slim and active out East is sufficient roughage in one's food." Now there's a delicious way of providing Nature's need for roughage—crisp, crunchy VITA-WEAT—the 100% Whole Wheat Crisp Bread.

The crisp, tasty Vita-Weat wafers are delicious with cheese, butter and marmalade. Used instead of bread, Vita-Weat quickly tones up the system, makes you fit and keeps you slim, gives you the 'roughage' and the vitamins that ordinary food out East often 'acks.

Try it for a week or so. All good stores now stock it.

Vita-Weat
The 100% whole wheat Crisp Bread

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Dr. R. Craston Low, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lecturer on Diseases of the Skin, University of Edinborough & Physician to the Skin Department, Royal Infirmary, says in his book entitled "The Common Diseases of Skin" page 17:—

"The Soap to be avoided at all times is Carbolic Soap."

Karl Lusurtze German Skin Specialist, Munich, says about Godrej's No 1 and No. 2 Benzoin Soaps:

"These Soaps, in my opinion, must find Universal recognition as Health and Beauty Soaps."

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DRALLE'S
MALATTINE
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INEVITABLE OUTCOME

Irresistable Driving Force of Public Opinion will Justify Gandhiji

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

The flood of discussion provoked by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast continues to grow in volume day by day. This is not surprising and up to a point it is helpful, though some of the suggestions that are being poured out in the press are rather futile. The silence of the one man that matters is the difficulty, for until we know whether Mahatmaji intends rigidly to adhere to the demand for joint electorates without conditions, it is difficult to know how to proceed. In a message to Mr. Birla he says, "I am utterly incapable of sending helpful instructions or to foresee future actions." But it is to be hoped, none-the-less that he will reply to Mr. M. C. Rajah's request for enlightenment on the question of what his attitude would be towards joint electorates with reservation of seats, for that seems to provide the chief hope of a solution based on an agreement between the leaders of the two parties in the Depressed Classes.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

Dr. Ambedkar has been expressing himself rather more fully to interviewers. He says he is open to conviction but has replied to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that it is no use holding a conference unless Mahatma Gandhi's views are first ascertained. "It is no use holding a conference in a vacuum," he says. "or discussing things without any specific data," and he adds: "This is not an abstruse subject, it has been discussed threadbare during the last two or three years and everybody's views on it are known." It certainly has been discussed very greatly during the last two or three years and even longer, but Dr. Ambedkar should be the first to admit that views on a question which has been discussed 'ad nauseam' and may be regarded as well-known and fixed, can be changed in a night.

HIS TRANSFORMATION.

The question was discussed thread-bare, as one might have thought, when the Simon Commission was in India and it was discussed continuously after that up to and after the first Round Table Conference. Dr. Ambedkar's views during all that time were so well-known and so eloquently and emphatically impressed on the country that he or anyone else might well have said on the eve of the second Round Table Conference as he says now: What is the good of further discussion. The question has been discussed threadbare and everybody's views are known.

But his own views at that point underwent a sudden transformation. He passed apparently through some spiritual struggle and emerged as the full-blooded champion of Separate Electorates, as full-blooded as in his previous championship of joint electorates.

PLENTY OF DATA.

It is rather beside the point and inconsistent, in view of the history of this threadbare discussion during the last two or three years. to tell us now that because everybody's views are known, Dr. Ambedkar must hold himself aloof from a conference on the ground that without fresh proposals from Mahatma Gandhi there will be no specific data and the conference will be held in a vacuum.

Without waiting for specific proposals from Mahatma Gandhi, there is plenty of data. As I said yesterday, I think, Dr. Ambedkar cannot talk as if he held the Depressed Classes in the hollow of his hand. If there were any justification for such an assumption, still that would not justify him in this attitude of superior aloofness, as though he were in a position to dictate to the country.

He must remember that it is not the Premier or his British friends alone to whom he has to look in this matter. He has to reckon with his own countrymen and particularly with his own community fellows. His right to speak on behalf of the Depressed Classes is not unchallenged. It is very strongly contested by men like Mr. M. C. Rajah in Madras and Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Deorukhkar in Western India, who, not only are strong advocates of joint electorates themselves, perhaps because they have not passed the purifying fire of Whitehall, but who claim that they have a stronger title to voice the views of the Depressed Classes.

GROWING VOLUME.

He must remember that the general opinion among the mass of his countrymen is in favour of joint electorates and strongly opposed to any proposals which are likely to introduce new fissiparious influences among Indians as a whole. and that the volume of this opinion has already grown enormously during the last few days by reason of Mahatma Gandhi's decision and is likely to swell to the dimensions of a huge cataract as the days of the fast pass by.

Dr. Ambedkar may say that this is using the language of threat, instead of reason. But I do not mean it in that way at all. The point is, that unless Dr. Ambedkar can establish his claim to be a correct interpreter of the views of the Depressed Classes, if the volume of opinion against separate electorates grows in dimension and intensity to the extent of making it clear that he speaks only for a minority, his own views on the subject will become merely of academic interest and he will be left to plough a lonely and unproductive furrow.

COME IN AND FIGHT.

If he really and sincerely believes that joint electorates, without some special protection for the Depressed Classes, are a danger to his community, he should hasten to come in and fight for them before the rush of events passes him by and leaves him to his own solitary devices. The man who assumes a proud and solitary position in crises of this kind is apt to find his solitariness become permanent.

I would, therefore, suggest to Dr. Ambedkar that his place during the next few days should not be in the position of aloofness that he has taken up but in the conference which will assemble in Bombay on Monday, fighting his own battle. It has the appearance of weakness and even unreasoning obstinacy to say, "I will not discuss anything until I have Mahatma Gandhi's specific proposals." If he adheres to this intention I venture to predict with the greatest confidence that circumstances will become too strong for him.

PREPARED FOR COMPROMISE.

And when Dr. Ambedkar describes his own state of mind it becomes the more difficult to understand his obstinacy. He says, "I am open to conviction" "I am not a man of science but a man of convenience," "We may arrive at a compromise which may be in direct opposition to our conscience," "I am not a man who allows my conscience to dominate practicality." Why a man who professes to be so adaptable should refuse to join a conference because he is not immediately presented with specific proposals from Mahatma Gandhi I cannot understand.

GAIN FOR EVERYONE.

There will be present in this Conference, Depressed Classes leaders like Mr. Rajah, who do not agree with Dr. Ambedkar about separate electorates but are willing for a compromise on the basis of reservation of seats; there will be Hindu leaders like Dr. Moonje, who says the Depressed Classes should be given cent per cent. representation and Pandit Madan Mohan, who will readily agree to go to the fullest extent in any proposals which do not threaten like separate electorates to drive in a new wedge to perpetuate the segregation of the two communities.

Surely Dr. Ambedkar cannot come to any harm or compromise himself by attending such a conference. He can at least hear what others have to say, even if he knows their views already; and if, as far as he is concerned, no avenue of agreement is to be found in such an interchange of views, he will be simply where he was before. On the other hand, if a basis of agreement can be found which can be placed before Mahatma Gandhi as a solution not offending against the principle on which he has taken his stand, surely that will be great gain for everybody, Dr. Ambdekar included.

THE INEVITABLE END.

One thing is quite certain. That the Premier's scheme could ever become effective in any sort of constitution that may be set up, became an impossibility from the moment Mahatmaji's decision was made known to the country. That it will be revoked ultimately is a matter of certainty. The tremendous driving force of public opinion that is being generated by Mahatmaji's decision to die rather than submit to this destruction of the greatest work of his life will become irresistible.

It would be better for everybody concerned, including the Government, to make up their minds to this inevitable outcome of the crisis which the decision has created. Those who refuse to realise it will find themselves left, as I have suggested to Dr. Ambedkar, on an eminence, or perhaps in a well, of loneliness.

OBSERVE FAST AND OFFER PRAYERS

Ahmedabad Leaders' Appeal To People

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Harilal Desai, Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlanker, Kasturbhai Sheth and other prominent personalities of Ahmedabad have, today issued a stirring appeal to the public to observe fast and offer prayers on the 20th inst. in view of Mahatmaji's firm resolve to "fast unto death" for the cause of Untouchables.

Aslali Untouchables have passed a resolution to observe fast and pass Tuesday (20th inst.) in offering prayers to the Almighty.

U. P. Loan Subscriptions

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the first day's subscriptions to the U. P. Loan are in excess of 180 lakhs.

It is understood that those who wish to convert their holdings may, pending maturity, secure an advance from the Imperial Bank for the purpose.—A.P.

FRENCH GOVT. CONVERSION SCHEME

Bill Before Parliament

LONDON Sept. 16.

Paris—Government's 85 milliard francs conversion scheme is contained in a Bill submitted to the special session of the Parliament to-day, authorising the Treasury to reimburse or convert into 4½ per cent rentes at par following issues:

Five per cent rentes 1915/16-1928;

Six per cent rentes 1920-27;

Six per cent bonds 1927; and

Seven per cent Treasury bonds 1927.

The preamble to the Bill contends that the conversion will bring interest down to normal level besides being essential factor at critical moment of economic evolution.—Reuter.

AWARD WILL MAKE STABLE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

(Continued from page 8.)

tively less educated and more indebted and will presumably be more under the influence of money-lenders who mostly belong to other communities.

Even if it is assumed that these three landholders shall always be out and out communalists can any government endure even for a short period against a bitterly hostile and organised opposition which the Award is bound to create? The Government would suffer one defeat after another; the main energies of the Government and the opposition would be spent on machinations and devices to checkmate each other; there would be deadlocks and chaos. Outside the legislature, in the province the communities would spend their entire misdirected energies into crippling each other. Under these conditions it will be impossible to make any common effort based on mutual good will and aiming at mutual benefit.

EUROPEANS TO HOLD KEY IN BENGAL.

Bengal, which contains nearly half the total Muslim population in British India, shall be governed according to the whim and caprice of a handful of Europeans, who are given an effective balance of voting power in the privincial legislature.

The net result is that Muslim communalists have gained a few useless seats in some provinces at the cost of their majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, while with Joint Electorates and adult suffrage, they would secure their majorities in both the provinces, not only according to their population but probably in excess of them, as the elections to the District Boards have clearly proved.

Obviously too, it is futile to think merely of postponing the issue. The only firm foundation on which mutual good will, which is so very essential for the construction of future India, can rest as we have repeatedly said, is Joint Electorates with adult suffrage.

We must realise once for all that selfishness is a depreciating currency and exclusiveness but a paper note, without the backing the precious metal which will never retain public confidence for any length of time. We know that communalism which has been responsible for a good deal, if not most, of our troubles, is raging rampant in India today; but if ever there was a time for the responsible statesmen in each community to boldly make up their minds as to the course of action necessary to deal with the communal question, it is to-day, when the policy of dividing Indians in watertight compartments and preventing them coming in closer cooperation has been thoroughly laid bare by the terms of the communal Award even to the most hardened and confirmed communalist.

We must rescue our common Motherland out of this bewildering chaos and extricate ourselves from the most humiliating position. We on our part believe that the settlement that can endure should be based on the democratic principle that a majority, however, small or large, must not be allowed to be converted into an equality much less to a minority but must be placed in such a position as to function as a majority and the legitimate fears and apprehensions of a minority should be removed by just and reasonable safeguards which do not cut across the basis of responsibility and self-government.

We hope and fervently pray that the Award will open the eyes of communalists of both the major and minor communities and an era of good sense and good will would be ushered in, which would lead to mutual trust and adjustments of just and reasonable mutual claims.

CHARACTER OF INDIAN PRESS

True Guardian Of Public Interest, Says Horniman

Speaking on "Journalism" before a gathering of students at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the press in India had maintained the character of being the guardian of public interest in every branch of life and thus fulfilled the true functions of Journalism.

The lecture was held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union.

A PRECARIOUS PROFESSION.

"The profession of journalism in India is an extremely disappointing one from the material point of view" declared Mr. B. G. Horniman, in the course of his speech. He himself would not have chosen to speak on journalism because it was a subject of which he was rather tired having been connected with active journalism for 37 years and while he still recognised it as the most noble profession and did his best to live up to it, he sometimes felt that he should like to begin a new career and enter a new profession. because there were fewer prizes in the profession of journalism than any other profession which was open to a young man of the present day. It was such an extraordinarily precarious profession that he would never advise young men to enter into it unless they were prepared or great sacrifices. On the other hand for an idealist, it held great attractions.

The speaker dealt with the subject chiefly from the point of view of daily newspapers because that was the branch of journalism of which he happened to know most and with which he was connected all his life. He described what he thought were the duties of journalists, the difficulties they had to face and the ideals they should keep in view.

Mr. Horniman referred to the claim that modern journalism was born in England. He was in a position to substantiate that claim. Journalism of a kind may have existed many centuries ago in the East. It was his experience since he came to India more than quarter of a century ago that all the things which he thought had their origin in the West seemed to have existed in the East long before the people of the West even began to wear anything more than a loin cloth. But journalism as they knew it today was certainly developed earlier in England, more strongly more actively and more rapidly than in any other country. It began with the simple recording of the day to day events and gradually the journals made small comments on the news that they communicated to the public. These commentaries developed into what they knew to-day as the leading article which early became the chief attraction of a daily newspaper. In those days when education was not widespread as it was to-day in the West people used to look upon the leading article as a sort of education and regarded it as the chief attraction of a paper.

NEWS IMPORTANCE

"But in recent times unfortunately or otherwise" proceeded Mr. Horniman, "journalism in western countries, the leading article has been relegated to a secondary position. Most of the newspapers produced in those countries give their first attention and devote most of their energies and money that they spend in salaries and other forms of enterprise to the news columns of the papers. The man who used to be the most important person in newspaper offices perhaps even as recently as about 20 years ago, namely the leader writer, has become a minor sort of individual.

LEADERWRITER IN WEST

If you go into an average Indian newspaper office probably the first person of importance is the man who sits at a table and writes the leading article, but if you go to a newspaper office in England and America you will find all sorts of tremendous activities going on, a host of reporters writing their reports, an army of sub-editors preparing their telegrams and other news, a variety of editors such as the city editor. the Home editor, the news editor and editors of all sorts but with the greatest difficulty will you be able to unearth the person who writes the leading article and when you find him you will find probably that he is someone who has been unable to be succeed in any other walk of life and finally in despair accepted the task of writing leaders in half-a-dozen paragraphs consisting of one sentence each."

That was the development which had taken place in Western countries. He was glad to say. up to the present day journalism had not developed in the same way in this country. In India they still looked upon the editorial page of a newspaper as perhaps the most important and people still expected newspapers to give them full and detailed comments on all the events of the day. To his mind that was not only a healthy form of journalism but it was the highest function of a daily newspaper. The function of a journal was not merely to report news but to comment in an independent, helpful and guiding way on important topics of the day, because only in that way was public opinion able to be formed and guided into useful channels. The speaker did not agree with those who thought that readers of newspapers became like sheep taking their daily lectures from the editorial columns of the particular newspaper they patronised. Where an independent and well-educated reading public was being catered for by a newspaper that was conducted honestly it could not be said that people were being shepherded or samjaoed into a particular line of opinion. The articles drew the attention of the public to various aspects of daily topics to public grievances and to questions of Government policy and stimulated thought and discussion. It was very necessary that in a country like India the mind of the public should be continually stimulated in all these matters. "I do claim for Indian journalism," added Mr. Horniman "that it has maintained that character of being the guardian of the public ianterest in every branch of life. which to my mind is what a daily journal ought to be."

IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

Continuing Mr. Horniman stated that an ideal newspaper would be a newspaper that was absolutely independent of all business considerations such as advertisements. In England it was true to say that many papers were largely at the mercy of its advertisers. That was a very strong reason why some newspapers failed to criticise, honestly and independently and avoided comment on many subjects. He did not think that Indian journalism had fallen to such a low ebb but the tendencies were there and he thought there was need of more public spirited people than there were at present who yere prepared to make sacrifices both of money and energy and time in order to produce newspapers which would not be dependent in any way on commercial interests.

Mr. Horniman then went on to describe the limitations under which the press in India had to work and said that he was astonished to see when he came to India first that the press in this country was circumsribed not only by actual laws which interfered with the liberty of expression but by official influence which might be described in two words as "Government zabardasti." The press was not free as he supposed it to be in every part of the British Empire. But since then it was deplorable that the laws by which the press was controlled had from time to time not been lightened or lifted as one might have expected in an advancing country but became more intensified in their restriction of the freedom of the press. The Press Act of 1910 he said would not have been tolerated in any part of the British Empire. Though that Act was repealed with the introduction of the Montagu Reforms the bureaucracy had again armed itself with every kind of power to keep the press under its thumb. "Unless you make the press absolutely free and untramelled journalism cannot perform its chief function" he concluded and the public interest loses one of its chief protections.

CLASS HINDUS' GESTURE

Foregoing Seats In Legislatures

IN FAVOUR OF DEPRESSED CLASS MEMBERS

BETUL, Sept. 16

The citizens of Betul held a public meeting yesterday. The majority of the members present were of the depressed classes. Seth Dipchand had convened the meeting for discussing the question of joint electorate and also the action to be taken in connection with the announcement of Mahatmaji's fast. Mr. M.K. Dharmadikary presided. The meeting passed two resolutions In the first resolution high class Hindus declared that they were prepared to forego all seats in legislatures in favour of members of the depressed classes.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Kisen Mochi and seconded by Mr. Mangal Mang. declaring that they wanted joint electorate and requested Dr. Ambedkar and others to settle up all isses immediately. Well-known citizens of the town then gave their signatures which appeared in the "Hitwad" of 15th instant.

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PIONEER OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN INDIA
Offers perfect training for the following
PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA COURSES
the first two of which are introduced in India this year as the result of the Principal's visit to England (March-June 1932)
ADVERTISING CONSULTANTS: By Advertising Association.
SALES MANAGERS: By Inc. Sales Managers' Assn.
BANK OFFICERS: "C.A.I.B."
INSURANCE EXPERTS: "A.C.I.I."
COMPANY SECRETARIES: "F.I.S.A."
GENERAL COMMERCE: "D.Com. I.M.C."
ACCOUNTANCY: "G.D.A."
GREGG SHORTHAND—The Easiest and Most Successful System of Shorthand. Also an innovation by Principal Davar.
TUITION: PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.
Prospectus on application.
80, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJYA
This can be realised,
at
THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION,
SHOLAPUR
To be held on coming DASARA DAY
Inventors, Merchants and Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before 30th of Sept. 1932.
THE SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE SHOLAPUR

Landlord Given Three Months' Hard Labour

JUDGMENT IN BHENDY BAZAR RIOTING CASE

Magistrate On Teaching Lesson To Bombay's Mawalis And Dadas

Bombay, Friday.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, in the "Bhendy Bazar Muslim-Moghul Rioting Case of 1931." The accused, Ahmed Hasham Sawdager, was found guilty of all the charges and the Magistrate convicted him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000. in default, further six months.

The charges against the accused were that on the night of October 31, 1931, they instigated the assembled Muslim crowd to assault the Moghuls and throw stones at the Moghul Tea shop.

The accused who is a rich landlord and owner of a number of taxis was charged with rioting, committing mischief and abetment. The case has been going on for the last eight months.

TEACHING MAWALIS A LESSON.

A fortnight ago, the Magistrate who was to have delivered judgment on that day, had said that he took a very serious view of the case. He had said, in convicting the accused, that he wanted to teach a lesson to the Mawalis and Dadas of Bhendy Bazar. But seeing that the accused came from a rich and respectable family he had given the accused the following option, and postponed the case to to-day for passing orders, thus giving time to the accused to consult his relatives. The proposals put forward were:—

Accused should quit the locality forthwith;

To pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 for committing the offences;

Pay Rs. 5,000 in charities; and

Enter into a bond of Rs. 10,000 to be of good behaviour for a year.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

To-day, when the case was taken up, finding that the accused had failed to take the option given, the Magistrate sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, three months' more on the charge of rioting. Under the charges of committing mischief and abetment, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment. In default of the payment of the fines, the substantive sentences are to run concurrently.

THE WEATHER

Monsoon Active In Peninsula

POONA, September 16.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions off the Circars Coast are less marked to-day. The monsoon has been active in Assam, Burma, the Peninsula and centre of hasn active in Assam, Burma, the the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Berar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Malabar and local in Assam, the Kumaon Hills, East Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay-Deccan and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Welt Central India, the Punjab Hills, Southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon 3; Myitkyina 2; Mergul and Tavoy 1; Amherst 3|4; Maymyo 1|4; Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, and Jalpaiguri 1; Silchar 3|4; Mymensingh and Darjeeling 1·2, Amraoti 1-1|2; Khandwa 1; Akola 3|4; Hoshangabad, Indore, Sutna and Kanker 1|2; Dalhousie 1|4; Parbhani-2; Matheran and Nizamabad 1-1|2; Raichur, Mangalore and Mercara 1;. Khandala, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Calicut and Trivandrum 3|4; Marmagao 1|2; and Kurnool, and Masulipatam 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in Malabar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, increase in the Konkan, Burma and Assam and extend in the Bombay-Deccan, East Gujarat and East North Bengal.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 16|9 32, Colaba Point 0.03", Fort 0.70", J.J. Hospital 0 42".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 63.16; Fort 70.18; J.J. Hospital 66.21.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 84.44; Fort 87.41; J.J. Hospital 92.25.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 78.39; Fort 87.05; J.J. 80.48.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16|9|1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. plus .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (2.5 above above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 (1.1 degrees above normal).

Official Barometer Reading Dated 16-9-1932:—

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 degrees F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of Ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CHEATING A WIDOW

Charge Against Broker

BOMBAY, Friday.

Misappropriation of Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 belonging to a widow was the charge against Sadashiv Ramchandra Acharya, a Hindu broker, and commission agent, who was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

Sadashiv was arrested this morning by the Mharbavdi Police on a complaint lodged by Jankibai widow of Ramchandra Ranade.

In their application for remanding the accused to police custody for a fortnight, the police stated that Jankibai complained that her husband died leaving to her 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000/-. She knew the accused as a broker and commission agent and handed over the notes to him on January 25, 1931 for renewal, as the accused told her that if the notes were not renewed in her name she would have to come every time to Bombay to receive the interest acruing on them.

The accused also said that if the notes were renewed in her name she would be getting the interest at Malwan, where she usually resided, through the Mamlatdar of that place. He also told the complainant that the renewal would take about six months.

EVASIVE LETTERS

Subsequently the accused sent twice to Jankibai the interest on the notes but as regards the renewal he put her off from time to time by writing letters. The last letter written by the accused on July 9, last stated that Jankibai would get her notes on or about August, 8. Failing to get the notes on that date she made inquiries at the Public Debt Office at the Imperial Bank of India and it was revealed that the complainant had disposed off the Promissory Notes in question. She lodged a complaint yesterday and the accused was arrested this morning at 1-30 a. m. at his residence.

As other complaints of a similar nature are likely to come and the police have to trace the Promissory Notes, the Magistrate remanded the accused to custody till September 30.

FRANK STEELE PRIZE

Won By Davar's College Of Commerce, Bombay

Among the prizes awarded by the Institute of Bankers, England, for the highest number of marks in theie papers in various subjects, there appears one Indian name, namely, that of Mr. Shah Cantilal Chimanlal of the Industrial Bank of Western India, who studied at the Davar's College of Commerce and appeared as one of it scandidates for the said examination in Bombay early this year.

The College also secured the highest percentage of passes in the Auditors Examination this year in India, namely, the Government Diploma in Accountancy.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1|6 3-32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept Oct.|Nov.
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Banks Selling T. T. 1|6 3|32 December|Jan.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 ber/December
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1/4 January/February

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383
Banks Selling T. T. 381
Banks Buying T. T. 379

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 665
Banks Buying D. D. 675

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 93
Banks Buying 60 Days 87.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 118-1-4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 65-3|8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 3/8 15th instant.
Shanghai/Loondon 1/9 1/4 16th instant.
Japan/London 1/4 3/16 15th instant.
London/Paris 88.70 15th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 15th instant.
London/Switderland 18.00 15th instant.
London/Italy 67.70 15th inst.
Lonlon/Berlin 14.60 15th inst.
Lonron/Holland 8.65 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 15th instant.
London/New York 3.47 1/2 15th instant.

Tone oof Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-18-3 14th instant. £5-18-6 15th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 15/16 14th instant; 17 7/8 15th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 14th instant; 18 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 14th instant; 27 15/16 15th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 23/32 per cent. 14th instant; 21/32 per cent. 15th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 5/32 per cent. 14th instant; 1 5/32 per cent 15th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1-1|2 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	14.1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	115-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7
National Bank of India	42-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108.3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	69-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	81-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	103.1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102.1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/2

LONDON METAL.
London, Sept. 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	45.1/2
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14.3/8
Corrugat Sreets 24 Gauge	9.7/16
Tin English Ingot	152-1/4
NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS. New York, Sept. 15.	
Demand Bills	3.47.1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, Sept. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes,—	
Sellers 27/3 Sept./Oct.	
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes,—	
Sellers 27/3 Sept./Oct.	
Wheat South Australian Parcels,—	.....
Sellers 29 Sept./Oct.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels.—	.....
No offers.	.....

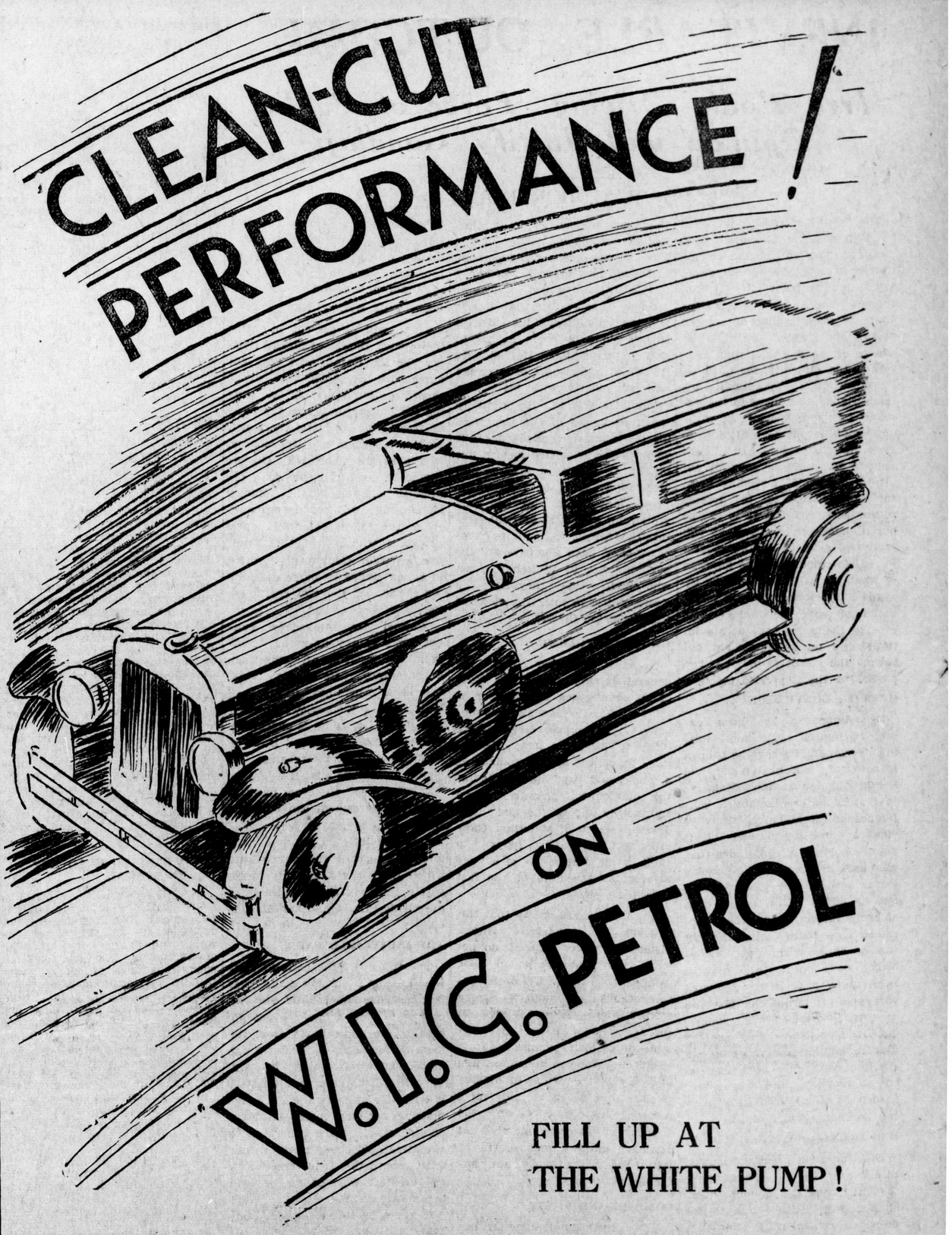
JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Sept. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta,—	...
Sept/Dec. per cwt.	8 Sellers
C & F Bombay,—	.....
Sep/Dec. per cwt	8/0-1/2 Sellers
C & F Karachi,—	
Sep/Dec. per cwt	8/0-1/2 Sellers

COFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot	8-1/4

(Other Commercial news See Page 15)



SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
Bangalore, Collins, London.
Sikh, McLean, Rangoon.
War Sirdar, Smith, Constanza.
Baroda, Rowe, Busrah.
Chindiva, Walsh, Calicut.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, Sept. 17.
Col-de-Lana, Rausmandi, Kobe.
Chitral, Liggens, London.

LOADING.
Bombay, Sept. 16.
Steamer Burdwa for London,
Steamer Nowshera for London.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Chitral:—The P & O S N Co's Enylish mail steamer Chitral will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bangalore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Bangalore arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. War Sirdar:—The A P O Co.'s steamer War Sirdar arrived in harbour yesterday from Constanza with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 31 passengers.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chindwara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut with a general cargo.

S.S. Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Col-de-Lana arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste and hence she will sail to-day for Kobe with same bottom cargo.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

S. S. Mehta Speaks On "Riddles"

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. P Masani, the President of the Society when the following two papers were read:—(1) "Some Riddles prevalent among the Women of Gujerat (including Cutch and Kathiawad) Part II" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, and (2) "Notes on the Place-names in the Jalpaiguri District in Northern Bengal" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

In the course of his paper Mr. Mehta read:—

"Riddles are intelligent questions to which only the intelligent and skilful people can give answers Reading of riddles was cultivated as an art, and bovs and girls were sent out to be trained in this direction. This formed a part of National Education which was imparted not only by the sacerdotal class as such, but by ordinary concubines who were supposed to be well-versed in this as well as similar arts. Riddles also contain hints for the one who is to solve them. Here the author enumerated a few proverbs, explaining them and the humorous element running through them. As regards the riddles of world importance, an average boy or girl was required to go through different courses of study in order to attain to a stage of proficiency in practical life. This formed a part of the National Education of the secular type and it was preceded by spiritual learning of 3 Rs, included the knowledge of Rs. 3. The secular learning which was meant to equip the learner with many materials for the battle of practical life, was imparted between the ages 16 and 25.

INTERCOMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

"This shows that there were no child-marriages and the marriages were intercommunal, and were the outcome of reciprocal feeling and self-selection to which parents were asked to give consent. The chief subject of study was Sexual Science which included riddles and other feats of skilful intelligence taught by courtesans who were regarded as well-versed in them. Thus, riddles formed a part of learning for well-to-do people in their young age and failure to answer them became a cause of great triumph for the proposer. These riddles which were in use in old times and which proved stiff and taxing one's mentality have not all survived, but a few simple ones have come down to us Sanskrit riddles prove difficult for us to make out cleverly and successfully."

FRAUGHT WITH ETHNOGRAPHIC INTEREST.

Mr. Mitra in the course of his paper read:—

"Inquiry into the origin of place-names is fraught with considerable ethnographic and historical interest. It enables us to trace in the place-names the presence of some legend or custom prevalent at that place. The word Jalpaiguru is made up of "Jalpai" which means "olive trees" and "guri" which means "a place or village." The latter seems to be a Bhutiya word. The place is so named because of the olive-trees which used to exist there.

Similarly, the names "Nagrakata" and "Gayerkata" seem to be derived from the names of two Bhutiya residents Nagra and Gayer, whereas "Kata" mean "a place". The place-name "Raja-Bhatkhowa" is based on a tradition that a Raja of Kuch Bihar being taken a captive by the Raja of Bhutan had to starve as he could not partake of any cooked rice ("bhat") in the kingdom of the Miechha King of Bhutan. Subsequently, by release or by defeating the King of Bhutan, the King of Kuch Bihar came back to his own kingdom and on his way back home he partook of "Bhat" at a place which was eventually named "Raja-Bhatkhowa", i.e. "the King ate the cooked rice."

JOKE COSTS A LIFE

BOMBAY, Friday.

A stab would in the chest, accidentally inflicted with a knife, which a friend was holding, while he was joking with him; death later in hospital—The above was the story told at the coroner's court this morning at an inquest held over the body of Kassam Gulam Hussein.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the perforation of traumnesse color by a pen-knife. By a majority of three to two, they held that Kassam received the injury while he was cracking jokes with Hassan Cheena, who had a knife in his hand. The jury further held that no criminal responsibility could be foistened on Hassan Cheena.

It appears that on the night of August 26, Kassam and Hassan were sitting in the shop of Hasham Meeya at Kholsa Moholla. While they were cutting jokes at each other the open pen-knife that Hassam was holding struck Kassam in the chest. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day.

Hassam is absconding.

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Bombay Stockists:—
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LEPROSY

Nodular, Tubercular, Aenasthetic, Para or mixed is promptly cured by internal and external specifics including those for fumigation and bath for 45 days at Rs. 15 per set. Postage extra.

Mr. P. Veeraswamy, Surveyor, Cocoanada: "I daresay completely cured by yours and yours alone."

Mr. S.R.C. Ayyar, Nagore:—Found your medicine very effective. Dr. G.A. Rao, L.M.P., Pudukottah:—I have advised patient to continue your medicines.

LEUCODERMA

or white patches, due to loss of pigmentation or colouring matter in the blood or any other causes are cured by specifics both internal and external at Rs. 10 per set. Postage extra. Dr. B.M. Misra, L.M.S., in charge, Police Hospital, Puri:—I found good results. B. Singh, Esq., Port Blair:—My son got complete cure. J.L. Proctor, Bombay:—Cured my patches entirely. H.I. Shaik, Esq., Poona:—Spots vanished completely. Captain A.I. Shaik, Shikarpur, Sind:—I have found Leucoderma Specific very useful. **Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan,** Bhagalpur. Tele. Add:—"Chemists," Bhagalpur, or from Thompson and Taylor, Ltd., Bombay and D. Macedo & Co., Poona.

ASTHMA-CURE

1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years. Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay, writes: She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in weeks.

DR. KUSUMGAR, M.D. (Homeo.), 321, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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Indian Labour
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Manufactured with purely Indian Materials in colours and finish equal to foreign make. Prices cheap. Sample Packet sent on receipt of as. -/4/- postage stamp. Apply for prices and samples to
The Pearl Calendar Mfg. Co.
Post Box No 6777. Calcutta.

SOUL AND ITS GOAL

A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

(BY ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI)

The soul that lives, ascends frequently and runs familiarly towards the heavenly Jerusalem visiting the patriarchs and prophets saluting the apostles and admiring the army of martyrs and likewise you lead on your heart and bring it to abode of the Great King. Hopes of the soul are always uneasy and ever remain wandering out of the place of their destiny and expatiates and settled on future. Whatever the immortality of the soul (as is spoken on public platform) may be which wills, which acts, it shows something celestial and divine and upon that account it must necessarily be eternal. Not all the subtleties of metaphysics can put us to doubt for a moment of the immortality of the soul and of a beneficent Providence. I feel it, I believe it, I desire it, and I will defend it to my last breath.

If I am mistaken in my opinion that human soul is immortal I willingly err nor would that if this pleasing error extorted from me and if as some minute philosophers suppose death should deprive fe of my being I need not fear the raillery of those pretended philosophers when they are no more. The soul considered with its creator is like one of those mathematical lines that may draw nearer to another for all eternity without a possibility of touching it and can there be a thought so transporting as to consider ourselves in these approaches to God who is not only the standard of perfection but of happiness?

The soul while on earth is an immortal guest and is compelled to starve at an unreal feast. Little does it concern us in our mortal stage to inquire whence the spirit has come. But of what infinite concern is the consideration whither it is going? Such consideration demands the study of life. The Chaldean and Egyptian philisophers declared that there must be something within us which produces our thoughts. That something must be very subtle; it is a breath; it is fire; it is ether; it is quantessence; it is a slender likeness; it is an intelechia; it is a number; it is harmony and lastly according to the divine Plato it is a point of the same and the other. It is atoms which think in us put how does an atom think we mortals do not know? For protection of soul nothing gives us greater idea of our soul than that God has given us at the moment of our birth an angel to take care of it. Our mind is never right but when it is at peace within itself. The soul is in heaven even while it is in flesh if it be purged of its curruption and taken up with divine thoughts and contemplations. If self-knowledge be a path of virtue, virtue is a much better one to self-knowledge. The more pure the soul becomes it will like precious stones that are sensible to the conduct of poison shrink from the fetid vapour of evil impressions. Never let man imagine that he can persue a good end by evil means without sinning against his own soul. Any other issue is doubtful; the evil effect on himself is certain.

REAL MEASURE.

After all, material success and material gain are not sound measure of the human soul. The things that matter, the things that are the real test of a man are not always seen or appreciated by the outside World. Material success can be achieved by fraud and trickery almost as readily as it can be got by honesty. It is no safe criterion. But no trickery can secure love and friendship. No fraud can build loyalty and respect and happiness. If there is an acid test of what a man is making of life surely it is this.

Every child of mother on Earth, if sound in sense will be found aspiring to the goal of greatness in one shape or the other. The greatness desired may be in self-interest or in the interests of others. It may be a question of personal greatness or national greatness, greatness of vision or greatness in wealth. Likewise the height of greatness aspired to may also differ according to individual standards. But the collective effort of the whole of the creation in this direction is not lost sight of amidst these infinite numbers of individual standards.

Every soldier does not aspire to becoming a General, but there are not few who do, and dream about it as often as possible. Many soldiers have realised such vacant dreams in this vision of World. But there must be soldiers who want to become kings and again there are soldiers who have actually become Kings only to find the greatness yet far short of the goal looming large before their souls. To give an instance Napolean did not stop at the Kingship of France. This little soldier of Corsica soared to the greatness of an Emperor of almost half of Europe; yet the height of greatness achieved by Napolean did not satisfy his innermost self. History proves this. Human nature approved this in as much as almost every human being is found bent upon acquiring more and more and yet more until he is no more himself in the world. It is because the greatness of the Soul itself is too great to be satisfied with relative or objective greatness. Greatness is not only ingrained in human nature; it is as it were the very germ that generated life and then turned into giant goal to which every life is frantically trying to lift itself up.

SUBJECTIVE GREATNESS OR SPIRITUAL VISION.

Just as vacant dreams of objective greatness are realised by many in this vision of a world, the subjective greatness of the spiritual vision and divine feelings is also experienced by many in the more substantial yet subtle world of spirituality. As in that so in this, the soul is never satisfied. The soul yearns after greatness not because it is really in need of it but because the soul is greatness in itself. The soul's greatness is not relative. It is independent. It is greatness complete, all alone, all comprehensive. Therefore just because the soul is nothing but all greatness, the greatness is not realised, experienced or felt and thus found to have been achieved by it.

The soul meets with failure one after the other. But very little failures is just a bit of a brick in the mighty frame work of a perfectly complete failure that a soul is constantly piling up in order to be conscious of the perfectly complete success. A failure is a failure because it is not complete. The more the height of the greatness is achieved, the greater the depth of littleness is perceived, as has so beautifully been said by a persian poet e.g. "The more I soared upwards, the greater the depth I could see downwards". The infinite littleness must be reached to realise infinite greatness. Larkness there must be, if the light is to manifest itself. Light in the absence of darkness will no doubt remain light, but then what would it light? In the presence of darkness light remains light, the same light, neither richer nor poorer in its essential nature, but then it becomes really the light in that it now lights the darkness. The goal of soul thus comes to be the achievement of perfect failure and incidentally that of the perfect success; in other words the consciousness of being one In God and that of being one with those who follow his principles.

Rhetoric may rule over us for a moment. Logiic may drag us, by the ears for a while. Eloquence can elate us temporarily but it is the Truth alone that can stand the test of time. Thousands of years have rolled by since the words in the Vedas were written, yet they still hold sway over millions of Indians. The true teachings of Zoroaster have atmost faded into a shadow with age, still they have no less sincere adherents amongst modern Parsis, the most advanced section amongst the present day Persians. The Bible is nearly two thousand years old, yet it exerts great influence on a large portion of the population of the world.

NEW ABODE.

Death is common to all. It is an essential step forward towards real life. The soul merely changes into a new abode and thus Death means nothing more than changing your coat. It may also be compared with sleep. The only difference between the Death and sleep is this that following the former one wakes in a new body while after finishing the sleep one gets up in the same body. The worldly people never go into hysterics for one who goes to sleep at night simply because they believe and hope to see the sleeper awake again. Then why not exercise the same indifference when a person sleeps the sleep of Death, since he or she is bound to wake up again sooner or later in a new body? The reason why people do not act in this way is that through their matter-fed eyes they cannot discern the still existing subtle form of their beloved or friend after the so-called Death and consequently become ignorant of its spiritual existence.

"MY AND MINE."

Therefore the selffishness of not being able to satisfy their minds in the absence of the sight of their Dear Ones makes them weep and wail over Death in name only. After the death a hue and cry is raised over the deceased from all sides. 'My beloved mother is dead' 'The sauce of my life is gone' 'The light of my eyes is dimmed' 'Where is that my sweet heart?' 'My supporter has disappeared' and such exclamations are commonly heard in the house where somebody has just passed. Generally in all this display of grief and pain, the 'my and mine' remains uppermost rather than the one who has actually passed away. The sword of death is really swinging right and left since the day of beginning. Everybody I see hundreds and thousands of my brothers dying the supposed death without feeling anything for it and similarly Shah Jamshed's death is no exception to that Rule in the least. But really speaking Shah Jamshed is not dead. If he is really dead, then all should rejoice over it since it means real life. It is an admitted fact that Death is the unavoidable end for all and though this fact is so universally acknowledged and experienced for certainty, yet at the time of the actual happening of the expected, the people go crying for it. It is either madness or unsoundness of mind It reminds me of Kabir's Vanee which says:

"Everybody talks about Death, but nobody knows how to die. If you want to die, die once for all and no more."

It is not easy to practise philosophy as it is to preach it. Similarly it is easier to talk about walking than to walk. Thus there can be no end to this infinite subject of the goal of the soul merely through a talk. One has to walk upon it along the spiritual path if the right and real end is desired.

The Fundamental principle on which all true knowledge rests and out of which true religious feelings spring is the one life in all, sometimes spoken of as the Divine Immanence. It is one and the same that is manifested in every form from the highest to the lowest in all worlds. To be conscious of this truth is to perceive a relationship of identity in essential nature with the infinite eternal life-power whose self-manifestation is the Universe. Infinitesimal as you are you are still a real part of that stupendous Manifestation. His life is your life and His consciousness is your consciousness. The same in kind though infinitely remote from one another in degree. In this sense is said that Man is made in the image of God.

GANDHI JAYANTI-KHADI SAPTAHA

It is decided to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti—Khadi Saptaha from September 27 to October 2. It is desired that "Khadi" should be sold as much as possible during that period. For the same, it is proposed that volunteers, who are willing to sell "Khadi" honorarily should call at the Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, before the Saptaha begins. Every volunteer will have to pay the money in deposit—the money corresponding to the actual value of the cloth, clothes or both received by him.

K. D. Co-Operative Institute

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute, Dharwar, came off on September 11, when a large number of representatives of members societies and individual members were present. The annual report on the working of the institute, the balance sheet and the audit note on the same were duly considered and passed. Elections to the various committees including the Central Board for the Division were made. Mr. Jog, M.L.C., and Mr. S. S. Baswanal, were re-elected, respectively, as chairman and hon. Secretary for the current year. Discussions then centred round the resolution of the recent Provincial Co-operative Conference affecting the Divisional Institutes, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, strongly advocating the retention of the Divisional Institutes on a linguistic basis.

LOCAL BOARDS IN NEW DIST. OF DADU

Bill To Extend Period Of Term Of Office

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Monday publishes the text of Bill No. 18 of 1932—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Board's Act, 1923. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The new district of Dadu in Sind consists of parts of the former revenue districts of Karachi and Larkhana. Under section 4 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, it is incumbent on Government to establish a district local board for the new district. The statutory term of office of the members of all existing local boards in Sind will expire by or before the end of the current calendar year. It has been found impracticable to complete the preparations for election to local boards in the new district of Dadu and the other districts, the limits of which have been consequentially altered, within this term. It is, therefore necessary to meet the situation by extending the period of the term of office of local boards in Sind; new section 28A is intended to extend the term of office of the members of local boards in Sind up to 31st March 1933.

2. Under section 127 of the Act, Government have power to provide for performance of the duties of a local board in case of default, but this power is limited to such duties as are imposed on a local board by or under the said Act. Cases of default by a local board in the performance of duties imposed on it by some other enactment may occur. It is in the public interest that, as in the case of municipalities, provision should be made for the performance of any statutory duties imposed on local boards. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 127 of the Act so as to include provision similar to that contained in section 178 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 218 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

DEFECT OF EXISTING ACT

3. Under the existing Act, there is no provision authorising the dissolution of local boards during the term of office of the members of the boards and the reconstitution or establishment of new boards in their place, when the limits of districts or talukas are altered. The difficulty which has arisen in consequence of the constitution of Dadu district may arise in future whenever districts or talukas are to be abolished or amalgamated. It is therefore, proposed to provide in the Act that the local boards of districts or talukas, the limits of which are altered, during the term of office of the members, can be dissolved and new boards constituted or established in their place, as a temporary measure, to function only until such time as arrangement can be made for the election of new local boards. It is proposed, therefore, that Government should have power to direct that the new boards so constituted or established shall hold office for a period not exceeding one year, and should consist either of elected and nominated members or of elected or nominated members only. Section 131A is intended to carry this purpose into effect. Section 131B makes necessary provision for the vesting in or transfer of property rights and liabilities of the boards, which have been dissolved, to the newly-constituted or established boards."

Horticultural Class At Bordi

(From A Correspondent.)
BORDI, September 16.

The opening ceremony of the Horticultural Class, was performed at Bordi, District Thana, on Monday, the 12th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Vartak, President of the Thana District Local Board. Mr Bhise in welcoming the guests alluded to the importance of vocational training in improved agriculture and fruit industry. Mr. Save, Secretary of the Association, gave the programme of the class, which contained nearly 85 students coming from distant places. Mr. Gokern of the Agricultural department emphasised the utility of such specialised classes.

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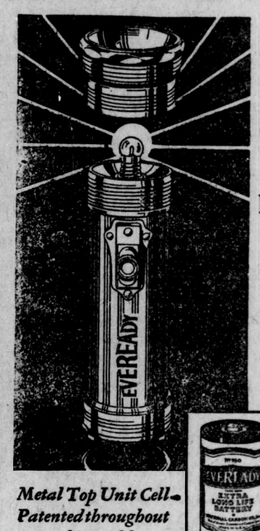

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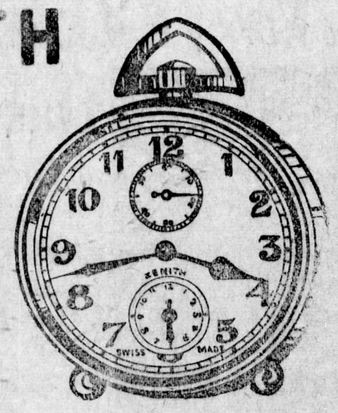

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INDIANS MUST ESTABLISH BREEDING & RACING STUDS

POSSIBILITIES OF HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA

Success Depends Upon Concerted Action

A correspondent writes in the "Statesman.":—

The prospects of horse-breeding in India constitutes a definite query as to the future of horse-breeding in India and the answer is simple. It depends entirely on the Indians themselves. If they would take definite concerted action we should soon see India develop into one of the most important horse-producing countries in the world; but, if they remain apathetic, indifferent to the vast possibilities of the industry and content with the present position, the prospects of real progress commensurate with the status and dignity of this great country are not bright.

It is unnecessary to delve deeply into past history beyond stating that for centuries the standard for the production of horses in India has been set too low and that, even in operating this comparatively low standard, namely, the provision of horses solely for military purposes, there has been, until recently, a lack of continuity of policy.

That, briefly and broadly, is the record of the past—a comparatively low standard of production, frequent changes of policy, lack of vision, neglect to recognize and appreciate the teachings of other countries and the general apathy of the inhabitants of India to the economic aspect of the industry of horse-breeding have been the main factors in retarding progress.

OBSTACLES

When the vision of the authorities with regard to an important national industry is so restricted, it is not surprising that the attitude of the whole country remains apathetic and indifferent. Neither the rulers nor the people have ever realized that horse-breeding firmly established on a national basis would not only make the country self-supporting in horses, but would enable it to enter the world's markets as an exporter, thereby bringing money into India, instead of being a dependent importer alienating large sums of money every year for the purchase of horses from overseas.

The factors enumerated above have been the main causes in retarding progress in the horse-breeding industry in India. The Government system of subsidizing breeders by grants of land for the purpose of producing horses for a specified purpose only, namely, remounts for the Army, has not tended to assist the industry in its national aspect. It is an excellent system as far as it goes and it has been most efficiently administered by the Remount Department.

Until the foundation of the National Horse-Breeding and Show Society of India, no organized attempt to secure the essential test of racing for Indian horses was ever made. Further, the system restricts the market of the breeders, because all the best horses are drafted into the ranks at a fixed price and those not considered suitable as remounts are thrown on the open market, which is a poor one by reason of the fact that there is practically no demand from the race-course, the best market for Indian horses.

It will probably surprise readers to learn that, out of the large sum of Rs. 45 lakhs given annually as stakes for racing in India, only Rs. 1½ lakhs are alloted to Indian horses in the land of their birth. To those who understand that horse-breeding can never prosper in any country without the assistance of racing, not only as the best market, but as the only test for the products of the industry, this fact alone will bring a realization of the cause why horse-breeding in India has languished and of the reason for the unfortunate, uneconomic and unbusinesslike alienation of some Rs. 70 lakhs, at a conservative estimate, every year for the purchase of foreign horses to supply the requirements of the country.

DRAIN OF MONEY

It is truly amazing that India has not yet recognized and appreciated this lamentable state of affairs and that she has allowed it to continue for so long. The attitude is sadly inconsistent with the importance of the country. It has probably been engendered, however, by the centuries' old pessimistic feeling that India is not a suitable country for horse-breeding. This feeling is entirely wrong and is due to a lack of clear thinking as regards the origin of the horse and to ignorance of the proper methods of breeding and rearing him to a really high standard. It is not, therefore, the country itself which is to blame but the human element.

The stock which has been bred on a comparatively small scale in the Punjab by proper methods and under suitable conditions fully proves that India is capable of producing horses of the highest class; and this has been achieved without the possession of the best breeding material. How much greater would be the success if India would supply herself with the best breeding stock obtainable? This should be a matter of satisfaction and pride to Indians and especially to Indian racing owners, but they, apparently, remain indifferent to a matter so much moment to their country's welfare. It is impossible to imagine that this indifference is due to the fact that the way has been shown by the Englishman, or to understand why wealthy Indians do not establish breeding and racing studs in their own country for its benefit instead of relying solely on English horses for their sport in India and in England.

RACE COURSE AS MARKET

Besides the race-course market, which, of course, is the best, there is a vast field open to exploitation throughout the world in the matter of high class polo ponies. There is a great demand for such, especially in America, and that country would provide a great market for India if she would turn her attention to it.

That briefly is the history of the past and a statement of the present situation. It is a somewhat gloomy picture, but there is a silver lining to every cloud and the prospects of horse-breeding in India could be made to assume a brilliant aspect under certain conditions. These are:—The growth of public interest and opinion on the subject throughout India. The initiation of a definite policy by Government to place the horse-breeding industry on a firm national basis.

Given these two radical conditions the other subsidiary conditions which should spring therefrom are as follows:—The birth of a determination to establish a race of Indian thoroughbreds. The up-rising of a class of large wealthy breeders, similar to that in other countries, who, working on proper scientific lines, will assist in establishing the Indian thoroughbred. A large increase in the number of Indian racing owners who will demand Indian horses for their sport and will insist on an adequate and fair allotment of racing stakes for the products of their country. The education of the breeders in the proper scientific methods of mating and rearing, especially with regard to liberty and grazing for the stock. An appreciation by the whole country of the relationship of racing to horse-breeding and of the obligations of the former to the latter.

Given these conditions the standard of production will automatically be raised, the demand for Indian horses will largely be increased, a profitable market will be opened up for the breeders, the knowledge of scientific horse-breeding will advance, large sums of money which now leave the country annually will be retained in it, the defence of India will be more adequately assured by having her supply of horses on the spot, and the country will take her rightful place amongst the great horse-breeding countries of the world.

NO SEPARATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

For Konkan Division

The Government of Bombay consider that owing to the abolition of the post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, and the amalgamation of the Konkan Division with the other agricultural divisions, it is no longer possible to have a separate Board of Agriculture for that division. They have, therefore, directed that the Konkan Divisional Board of Agriculture be abolished, and have appointed the following gentlemen members of the remaining Divisional Boards for a period of two years to represent the agricultural and co-operative interests: Mr. N N Patil, M.L.C, Mr. G N Shah, Sardar Babasaheb Gaonkar and Mr. G K Hegde.

HOME MEMBER AND BOMBAY RIOTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Replying to an interpellation of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh in the Assembly Mr. Haig, the Home Member, recently stated that the real cause behind the communal tension was the strained relations between the two communities which were "further embittered by the interference of the Congress Volunteers with Mohamedan traders". And although the Home Member stated in the same breath that the Bombay Government intended to publish an official report on the subject "after the communal tension subsided" (which doubtless is very discreet on the part of the Bombay Government) it is not quite clear why Mr. Haig was then in such indecent haste to broadcast his own conclusions on a matter, on which even the local administration preferred for the time being to observe golden silence.

In this connection your readers will recollect that the Mayor's Peace Committee, which consisted of leading men of all communities came to an entirely different conclusion regarding the cause of the riots, namely that these were being deliberately engineered by some organisations, the authors of which of course could not be traced.

The pity of it is that in spite of the above circumstances, the Home Member could not resist the temptation to have a cheap passing fling at the Congress. He is, indeed, eager to grasp any opportunity to give the much maligned organisation, a bad name before he can formally hang it. And yet are we not being incessantly told from the house tops in the Assembly and the Parliament that the Government's policy of mailed fist has proved an unqualified success and the Congress Movement exists nowhere except in the air?

Verily we live in strange times, or is it the trite case of the "wish bein father to thought"? A bird whispers in my ears "Divide-et-impera" but of course the Home Member's ears are always closed against such slanders, which are beneath the Government's notice.—Yours, etc.

V. K. NAGARKAR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

"SHOULD BE SAT ON PROPER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure motorists must be thanking the Western India Oil Company very heartily for being instrumental in bringing the Burmah-Shell and I. B. P. people a peg or two down in such a short time.

It becomes clear as daylight and explains the sudden half-anna rise in the Shell and I. B. P. petrol prices the other day.

The extras so collected from the public without any reasons at all, were to go to help them break the W. I. C. C. by their present 0-4-6 drop.

As long as they had the monopoly, the Burmah-Shell and I. B. P. people kept on "bleeding" the motoring public, but the moment they had honest competition they commenced these price cutting tactics.

It is now up to the motoring public to support the "White Pumps" 100 per cent, because it is without any doubt they who have been instrumental in getting the prices of petrol reduced.

Do the public realise that it costs us more in India for Indian petrol, than it does to motorists in England for the same petrol?

This sort of profiteering should be sat upon, and sat upon good and proper.—Yours, etc.,

"OVERTAXED MOTORIST."

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Elocution Competition

The annual Elocution Competition held by the Khurshed Mandal, open to Parsi Collegians, has been fixed on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9-45 a.m., at the Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road, when competitors will be allowed to speak for not more than 10 minutes on any one of the following subjects:—(1) the most urgent needs of India; (2) Parsis and Modern Iran; (3) Evils of religious fanaticism; (4) Services Journalism can render to the community and the country and (5) Recent Tendency exhibited by few Parsi girls towards proselytism and marriage with non-Parsi—the causes and the remedies.

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SOLD EVERYWHERE

"Legitimate" Swadeshi

NEW DEFINITION BY BOMBAY MINISTER

Government's Cautious Policy

POONA, Sept. 15.

The All-India Industrial Exhibition and fancy fete opened this evening here on the Gandhi Maidan. Mr. M. H. Moledina, the chairman, said the exhibition which was non-political, had nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement. Nor should their venture be confounded with the boycott of British goods.

The exhibition had been arranged simply for the promotion of Indian industry, which it was hoped to accomplish by constitutional means and all manufacturing firms in India had been allowed to participate irrespective of their being Indian or European, so lang as they fulfilled the conditions of Indian labour and material.

"LEGITIMATE."

Sir Rustom Vikal, (Minister for Local Self-Government,) in declaring the exhibition open, observed that he was glad of the assurance given by the promoters that the exhibition was being run on lines that Government recognised as legiiimate. "You may perhaps wonder why I, lay stress on the word "legitimate." I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity of explaining the attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the Swadeshi movement. You are all aware that a powerful and successful movement has been launched in Great Britain under the motto. "But British."

"I am not sure, however, whether you all realise that this slogan does not mean and has never been interpreted as meaning "Buy goods produced in Great Britain."

MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN.

No such narrow interpretation has ever been accepted. The movement in Great Britain stands for the purchase of goods made in the Empire in preference to foreign products. The promoters of the movement have spent much time and money in advertising and recommending products of every part of the British Empire inclusive of India.

"It is not conceived in spirit of a narrow insularity but aims at securing for all industrialists or primary producers who are British subjects preference in the chief markets of the Empire. Now in India our industries and industrial organisations are still far behind those of Great Britain. It is still incumbent on us, on the Government and the public alike to neglect no proper means for promoting the industries of our own country. We must all of us do our best to encourage Indian industries organised by Indian brains and manned by Indian labour. But I venture to put it to you that we should be very short-sighted if we were to allow a policy of this sort, which I am assured inspires the promoters of this fair, to degenerate into a movement for boycotting British goods from other parts of the Empire.

ECONOMIC DEDPENDENCE.

"No country in the world, much less a member of the British Commonwealth is economically independent of foreign trade. We have to look ahead and weigh the ultimate consequences on the trade of India as a whole of any action that may appear to be directed against other countries. Boycotts lead to retaliation and often injure those who commit themselves to such policies quite as as much as those at whom they are directed. It is in this sense, therefore, that I am a staunch advocate of Swadeshi Let us by all legitimate means promote our own industries, but do not let our natural desire to further this object lead us into excesses, which may recoil on our own heads.

"BUY INDIAN."

It is a matter of common knowledge that in some places men who are at the head of the "Buy Indian Movement" are also taking a leading part in movement which aims at the subversion of Government and when this happens I am sure that you will agree with me that it is incumbent on Government to maintain a very cautious policy towards their activities. To-day's exhibition is, I know, organised on sound lines. I trust that it will have a great success not only in encouraging industrialists in the practice of their crafts and industries, but also in educating the public regarding the resources of the country."

The minister concluded: "While, of course, I am Minister of Government, and this is perhaps why I have been invited to open the exhibition, the Government of Bombay are not concerned with it even in the remotest manner possible.

The exhibition consists of about 100 stalls of various descriptions of manufacture, besides agriculture and horticulture sections. An interesting feature of the show is arts and crafts section. These exhibits, though few in number, are of a very high order.

SWEEPSTAKES RUIN RACING

JOCKEY CLUB VIEW BEFORE COMMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 15.

From the standpoint of horse-racing interests the Jockey Club opposes sweepstakes. Lord Harewood, the Senior Steward, giving this evidence before the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting, acknowledged that small sweeps were innocuous but big ones resulted in swelling the field with horses which had no possible chance of winning.

Negotiations with the promoters of the Calcutta Sweepstake had checked the abuses liable to result from it. The same applied to the Stock Exchange Sweep and to some extent the Irish Sweep.

A more serious objection remained in the opportunity for fraud offered by sweepstakes. There would be less danger to sporting interests if sweepstakes were legalised and under some sort of Government control.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

Failure A Veritable Disaster

LONDON, September 16.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference at the National Peace Council luncheon said: "I cannot bring myself to believe that the statesmen who will assemble at Geneva in the next few days are prepared to take the responsibility of encouraging a competitive race in armaments and the inevitable danger of war arising from the existence of the large armies, the navies and the air forces.

The apprehension that exists in no way causes a surprise, but I do not fully share the apprehension, because I am convinced that the failure of this Disarmament Conference would be a veritable disaster in the life of Europe and the world. I refuse to contemplate the failure."

Referring to Germany's equality claim, he thought that they could go forward with their work next week feeling that, with goodwill and conciliation, this incident could be settled to the advantage not only of Germany and the vanquished countries, but of Europe and of the world.

—B.O.W.

MOUSE AND CAT TREATY

MANCHUKUO PROTOCOL

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST!

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The protocol by which Japan recognises Manchukuo states that Japan has recognised the fact Manchukuo, in accordnce with the freewill of its inhabitants, has organised and established itself as an Independent state.

Manchukuo undertakes to respect all Japanese rights and interests by virtue of the Sino-Japanese treaties.

Both countries agree to cooperate for mutual security and such Japanese forces as are necessary for this purpose will be stationed in Mancrukuo.

Japan and Manchukuo have reached this agreement for also for the purpose of securing petual relationships of good neighbourhood between the two countries, each respecting the territorial rights of the other and also for the purpose of securing peace in the Far East.

The protocol comes into force immediately.

MEMORABLE FIGHT.

The Japanese official statement explaining the recognition of Manchukuo observes that Manchuria is the land for the preservation of whose integrity Japan has, on one memorable occasion, staked her national destiny. For twenty-seven years the Japanese have participated in the development of Manchuria, made untiring efforts and rendered the country a prosperous land, which has now an inescapable bearing upon Japanese national defence and the very existence of the Japanese people.

The statement recalls that Manchukuo has undertaken to adhere to the principle of open-door, while Japan expresses the hope that all the peoples of the world will pursue their economic activities in Manchuria on a footing of equality.

HARBIN-SIBERIAN ROUTE

Dangerous For Travel

LONDON, September 16.

In view of he present conditions in Manchuria, British subjects proceeding to and from the Far East are advised for the present not to incur risks by travelling via the Harbin-Siberian route.

It was on this railway that the train from Changchun to Harbin was derailed on Sunday and attacked by brigands, as a result of which ten persons were killed sixteen seriously injured and sixty received minor injuries.

On the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway on September 11, another outbreak occurred, the train being fired at by the brigands and two persons killed and twenty-five injured.

—B.O.W.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Nervous

LONDON, September 15.

On the Stock Exchange interest chiefly centred round gilt-edged securities in which further substantial improvements were recorded. Other sections were quiet and irregular.

Commidity markets were generally lower, mainly owing to American influences. Selling pressure was not great, but support was lacking. Cereals were dull, especially maize owing to a larger Argentine surplus. Rubber weakened on the disappointing American consumption figures. Liverpool cotton broke sharply as a result of American selling, which is due to the forecasts of better weather in the eastern cotton-belt. Wall Street was fluctuating nervously, discouraged by weakness of wheat and cotton.—Reuter.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK!

Out with Your Purse!!

"PRABHAT CINETONE'S" Second Marvellous Talkie

IN MARATHI

"BRANDED OATH"

The Super Production of those Inimitable Artists:— Shantaram, Damle, Dhaibar, Pattelal and the renowned Music Director

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THRILLING ! LAUGHING ! EXCITING!

Hear for the First Time!

The Ringing Voice of Miss LEELA of "CHANDRASENA" fame.

Music that will turn Bombay "PRABHAT" mad!

COME ONE! —— COME ALL!

At Your Favourite Theatre

Majestic Cinema

TIME: 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAY MATINEE 2-45 P. M.

LORD LOTHIAN'S VIEWS

"Differences With Hoare"

Lord Midleton writes the following letter in "The Times", (London) in mail week:—

May I trespass upon your space to add one word in support of Lord Summer's letter in your issue of to-day, which I know has the concurrence of a large number of Peers?

Lord Lothian's motion with regard to the Prime Minister's declaration in reference to India was carried through a very reluctant House by the Government; without the express assurance given by Lord Hailsham—which Lord Summer has recalled—it is more than doubtful whether the motion would have been carried.

Is it not time that Lord Lothian's position was regularized? As chairman of an important Indian Commission, he claimed to speak without reference to his position in the Government; but that emergency being now over, is it fitting that the Under-Secretary of State for India sould publicly commit himself to statements which appear to be at variance with those of the Leader of the Government in the House of Lords; and, so far as I am aware, with those of his official chief, the Secretary of State for India?

ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, September 15.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution recommending subvention from the Central revenues for meeting the deficit of the province, the protection of the North-East Frontier and the administration of the occupied and the backward hill areas.

Another resolution recommending an enquiry into the present agricultural situation in the province with a view to ascertaining the capacity of the people to pay the existing revenue was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that this was already being done.

The House also passed the Assam Municipal amendment bill.

—A.P

TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AND DURING THE WEEK.

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NEW QUEENS ROAD.

THE NATION'S THOUGHTS ON MAHATMA'S VOW

CHANCE OF HEART

—:o:—

Throw Open Temples, Says Dr. Deshmukh

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh writes:—No feast of watery resolutions and insipid appeals is going to prevent the great soul from the "Fast unto Death." If the murderous fast is to be prevented, action swift and bold is needed to cut this cancer of untouchability.

It is always difficult to peer into the mind of a great soul, but I think the stress is more an untouchability than the constitution. Constitutions are like clothes, they can be changed when required. A people can mould its constitution to suit its requirement; but this blot of untouchability on sixty millions of people is to be removed, and they are to be brought to the level of human dignity.

BLOOD ON THEIR HEADS

The Indian Government are to release the Mahatma under restrictions. The Prime Minister leaves the final determination to the community. The blood of the Mahatma therefore will not be on their heads. It can only be on the head of the Hindu community. It is no use shirking the responsibility. Let it be accepted by the Hindus like men. It will be a poor atonement to incorporate the Mahatma as an 'Avatar' after his death.

Something effective should be done immediately and now. There is no difficulty about the reasonable section of the Hindu community on both sides. They are for India—the whole of India—as one nation, but if this cannot be achieved, at least Hindus shall be one and indivisible.

But the diehards on both sides!

This is not the time for recriminations. Prejudices of thousands of years are tough in dying, although self-governing Japan could get rid of similar hindrances to solidarity in a day. On the other hand, it is difficult to create faith and confidence in oppressed human beings, unless an earnest is given of the change of heart.

Let therefore an immediate substantial "earnest" be given of the change of heart.

THROW OPEN THE TEMPLES

As a part of the Hindu society, let them be admitted on equal terms in the houses of gods; that will be an earnest of the admission into the houses of the legislature on equal terms. It is all a matter of creating faith and confidence, and, as we know, that cannot be done by mere words. Let the temples be thrown oopen to them all over the country, not insignificant ones, here and there, but prominent, like the Babulnath, and Bhuleshwar and Madhavbaug in Bombay, and let no nonsense prevail that these houses for worship of the Hindu gods are private. One can almost hear the clappings for joy of the Hindu gods at the entrance of so many humble souls entering piously into their houses.

CALCUTTA PRAYER

CALCUTTA, September 15.

A public meeting organised by eleven different organisations of the depressed classes in the province was held this evening. It passed a resolution disapproving of the decision of Government providing separate electorates for these classes, because such a decision while it did not give an adequate representation to the depressed or backward classes, would effectively bring about a statutory separation and the consequent disruption of the Hindu society and would put a permanent ban of humiliation on those classes.

Among other resolutions passed was one requesting Mahatma Gandhi to forego or at any rate, postpone his resolve to fast to death and another requesting Government to leave the settlement of the question entirely to the classes affected.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Matters, of the India League Delegation, were among those present at the meeting.—A.P.

SIND DEMONSTRATION

HYDERABAD, Sept. 15.

A public meeting and a procession under the presidency of Sadhu Vaswani has been organised by the leapers of all parties and communities including untouchables for to-morrow evening in connection with Mahatma's impending fast.

Acharya Gidwani's wife released from the Sabarmati Jail reaches here to-day.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD APPEAL

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

At a meeting of the depressed classes of the village of Asiali near Ahmedabad held last night, a resolution was passed to fast and pray on September 20 if Mr. Gandhi started his fast unto death that day.

Mr. Harilal Desai, an ex-Minister and other prominent citizens have also issued an appeal for fasting and prayer that day.—A. P.

FULL MEASURE OF CONCESSION

Hindu Religious Capital Gives The Call

BENARES, Sept. 15.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held to-night in the town hall grounds of Benares, the metropolis of Hindu orthodoxy. The meeting was addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Bhagwandas, Babu Rajendraprosad of Behar (who arrived to-day from Patna), Mr. Sampurnand and others.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the leaders of the Hindu community including the depressed classes immediately to meet and agree upon a scheme which would secure to the depressed classes all the representation they desired without segregaing them from the rest of the community and save the most precious life of Mahatma Gandhi

For the achievement of this object the meeting felt it essential that the great influence and advice of Mahatma Gandhi should be made available.

REDOUBLING EFFORTS

The meeting further called upon all workers in the cause to redouble their efforts and wipe off the disadvantages under which the members of the depressed classes still labour and lift them up economically, socially, religiously and politically.

The meeting desired that where restrictions still existed against the admission of members of the depressed classes to public schools and in the matter of the use of public wells and roads, they should be entirely abolished and with the sympathy of all parties concerned full satisfaction should be given to their laudable desire for "deevadarshan" in the temples and admission to other sacred places.—A. P.

SLUMP IN AGRICULTURE

Small Holdings Fare Well

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports that generally small holders had so far weathered the agricultural depression in a remarkable way and in 1931 were doing better than the large farmers.

The area of new land acquired during 1931 by the County Council for small holdings was 7,727 acres.

The total acreage of land held by the County Council in England and Wales for the purpose of small holdings on December 31 was 450,671 acres and the number of small holding tenants 217,274 —B. O. W.

SUBMARINE COLLIDES WITH MINESWEEPER

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The collision between a minesweeper and a submarine in fog abruptly terminated day's naval exercises near Portland Bill. There were no casualties and little damage was done. His Majesty's "Dundal" got athwart H-33 and the former was holed above her water line.

The accident draws attention to the virtues of H. Class submarine, the smallest vessel left in the Navy, yet capable of crossing the Atlantic under her own power.—Reuter.

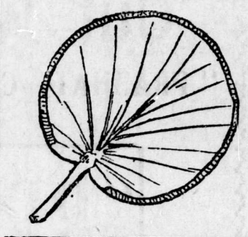
SURAT ARRESTS

SURAT, Sept. 15.

A local pleader and a son of a zamindar and the first dictator of the Surat District Congress Coommittee now in jail, who were the first persons to be arrested under the Special Powers Ordinance of 1932 on September 1, at Surat, were released this morning on parole. They were directed not to participate in the civil disobedience movement and report to the police daily at 9 a. m. Both were rearrested as they did not report themselves to the police this morning after their release.—A. P.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



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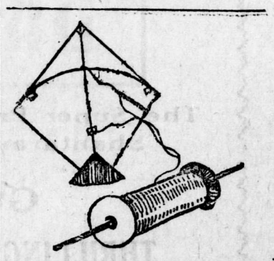

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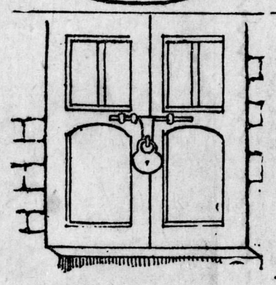

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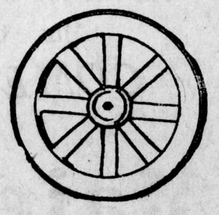

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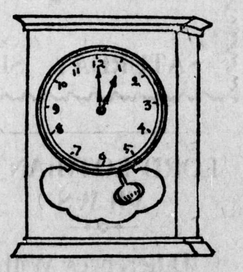

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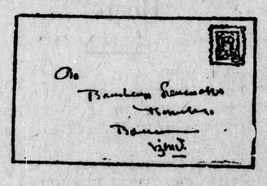

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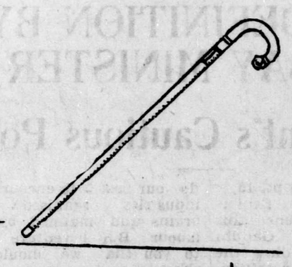

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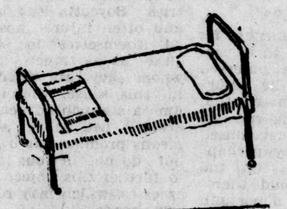

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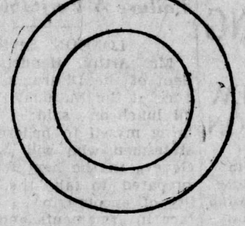

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RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word**
2. **SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.**
3. After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.
4. *Address your Entries to:—*

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.

5. Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.
6. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.
7. All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.
8. In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.
9. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.
10. No competitor may win more than ONE prize.
11. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.
12. This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TROOP TRAIN CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Oran (Algeria).—The latest figures of the troop train disaster are 55 dead and 223 injured. The latter are in hospital at Tlemcen, but about thirty victims, of whom some are still alive, are pinned beneath the wreckage.—Reuter.

REV. RATHBONE DEAD

The death has occurred from Malaria at George Town in British Guiana of the Rev. J. Rathbone Hudson. He proceeded there last year for a three year's stay after being a missionary in India for 24 years, of which 15 years were spent in Benares.—Reuter.

TIPPARA DACOITY

CALCUTTA, September 15.

Kistopada Chakrabarty was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and Pabitra Pal and Sachindra Dutt to four years' imprisonment each by the special tribunal at Agartola yesterday.

Kistopada was a detenu in the Buxar detention camp, from where he escaped and was arrested in connection with a dacoity in Tippara State.—A.P.

Bengali Arrested With Revolver

CALCUTTA, September 15.

Information has been received in Calcutta that a Bengali, who gave his name as Sureshchandra Das, aged 25, has been arrested at Jalpaiguri railway station, it is stated, with a loaded automatic pistol, a six-chambered revolver, and a bundle containing seditious leaflets.—A.P.

House Searches At Barisal

BARISAL, September 15.

In connection with the Singa Dacoity case in which a Chowkidar was shot dead, elaborate house searches were made in the town and four students were arrested. It is reported that a large posse of constables with officers have gone to Gournadi.

—A.P.

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COFIX COUGH REMEDY

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The Art of the Munici Galleries	...	...	Rs. 11-4
The Art of the Netherlands Galleries	...	...	Rs. 11-4
The Art of the Wallace Collection	...	...	Rs. 11-4
The Art of the Belgian Galleleries	...	...	Rs. 11-4
The Art of the National Galleries	...	...	Rs. 11-4

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HEALTH & HAPPINESS
Cures all troubles and disorders peculiar to the fair sex, including sterility and restores them to radiant health & happiness.
At all Chemists.
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EGMORE ::: MADRAS.

Agents:—RATILAL BROS., 175-A, Dadar Main Road, BOMBAY.

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Swadeshi Industries
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"PRADHAN SPECIAL CIGARETTES"
It has stood the test of time
Made of
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Two Things Worth Knowing

ANKHI KHOOSH EYE DROP:

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Cost large bottle **Re. 1-0-0** Small bottle **Annas 10** postage extra

Why suffer from skin troubles? This non-oily non-greasy lotion will free you in a few applications from the discomforts of Barber's itch, Delhi sores, Dhobie's itch, ringworm of all kinds, wet eczema, watering and itching blisters, and pimples, "Hongkong Foot," Herpes, etc.

Stockists:—Kemp, Thompson, Perry, Wagh, Bellram, Popular Pharmacy, T. Madan, S. Gandhi, Phillips, Akbarally, Paradkar, etc.

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BALIWALLA & HOMI
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HORNBY R° DHOBI TALAO BOMBAY KALBADEVI R° PAREL

Man sells to the individual: the Newspaper to the multitude

Shown on the Screen

JOAN CRAWFORD IN NEW ROLE

At The Capitol

Joan Crawford, who seems to give fresh evidence of an unusual acting talent with her every succeeding vehicle, is at her dramatic best in "Possessed" which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre. The picture, based on the Edgar Selwyn stage play, "The Mirage", gives the star her most serious role since "Paid"—that of a poor factory girl who, anxious to better her position in life, becomes involved in an affair with a young politician of wealth and social standing.

Since politics and scandal are never far apart. our heroine soon discovers that her name is being used to advantage in an insidious campaign to prevent the man she loves from being nominated for governor. Her heroic attempt to save his political career at the risk of her own happiness make for a drama of considerable power and one which keeps its audience constantly on the alert as to what will happen next.

No small share of the interest in this picture is due to the fact that politician is played by none other than Clark Gable, who may be said to come to Miss Crawford directly from the arms of Greta Garbo in "Susan Lenox." In "Possessed," Gable more than lives up to his reputation as the most interesting male personality on the screen to-day. Moreover the romantic aspect of the Crawford-Gable combination leaves very little to be desired.

A further asset to the picture is the work of Wallace Ford in an important role as Miss Crawford's home town admirer. Ford, who makes his first screen appearance in this vehicle opposite to Miss Crawford comes to the talkies with an enviable Broadway reputation and lives upto in "Possessed." The amusing Skeets Gallagher contributes a great many laughs to the scenes in which he participates and excellent portrayals are offered by Frank Conroy, Marjorie White, John Miljan and Clara Blandick.

An added attraction is an amusing comedy entitled "Love Tails of Morocco" with a dog actors and a travel talk on the interesting points of Jaipur—India's colourful city.

"BEN-HUR"

At The Rialto

"Ben-Hur" the famous Law Wallace novel which was playing to crowded houses at the Capitol last week is being extended to the Rialto from to-day where special shows have been arranged daily for schools, colleges, convents and suburban patrons. The picture being unusually long the management have been forced to alter the timings of the Shows viz: 3-30, 6-15 and 9-30 P. M. The students and suburban residents show will be held daily at 3-30 P. M. and all those who want something spectacular and educational in film entertainment should not miss seeing the picture. Incidentally, this picture is the only one to receive the approbation of the Holy See.

"RECKLESS LIVING"

At The Excelsior Theatre

"Reckless Living" Universal's latest production which comes to the Excelsior from to-day is a lively, dramatic, modern romance treated from an unusual and novel angle. The picture opens up strange new scenes,—intimate glimpses of the sport of kings, the shady transactions inside a gambling den, and the gay life in a "speakeasy". The picture which is baesd upon the great stage hit "On the up and up" concerns a young couple in love whom circumstances force to act as decoy for a band of law-breaking gamblers. The betting chief loves the young wife, and the husand does not live the betting chief—and the resulting complications give the zest and spicy flavour to the plot. The drama is enacted by an exceptionally strong cast-headed by Ricardo Cortez, the suave and polished actor noted for his villainous roles. Mac Clarke, who jumped to screen fame in "Waterloo Bridge" excels anything she has ever done before in this picture as the gamblers wife. Norman Foster, gives a brilliant performance as the semi-villainous gambler husband. Slim Summerville and Marie Prevost both star in their own right, do character roles that are halariously munny. The unusual combination, originally in plot, delectable romance and excellence of cast make it a very entertaining picture.

SHANGHAI LADY

Empress Theatre

The Empress will have a double programme of two Universal pictures, one a comedy drama entitled "Dames Ahoy" and the other a thriller entitled 'Shanghai Lady'". With Glenn Tryon at the helm, "Dames Ahoy" will sail into the Express bearing as riotous a cargo of fun as has been consigned to the screen in many a long day. Tryon plays the part of a gab in the rollicking tale of a sailor ashore. Assisting him are Otis Harlan and Eddie Gribbon all three being women-haters from the drop of the anchor. How Tryon sticks his head in the noose of matrimony in order to free his old pal Otis from a similar predicament furnishes material for a picture that is one burst of merriment from beginning to end. The other picture "Shanghai Lady" is a thrilling drama featuring Mary Nolan, acclaimed as the most gorgeous beauty on the screen, with James Murray and Yola D'avril, and which brings to the screen the Shanghai of song and literature in a powerful visual sweep.

"YOUNG AMERICA"

At The Wellington

"Young America" or "Dangerous Years" Frank Borzagess production for Fox running this week at the Wellington Talkie, (Dhobi Talao), has Tommy Conlon in the leading role. With film experience dating back over a period of years, Tommy gives his first principal performance and, is little short of a sensation.

The fourteen-year-old Tommy shares leading honours with Tracy as the Druggist and Miss Kenyon as his wife, while Bellamy as the judge, Miss mercer as the Grandmother, Miss Padden as the Aunt. and Raymond Borzage as Tommy's chum have the principal supporting roles. William Conselman wrote the film version of the original play by John Frederick Ballard, and Frank Bormage's direction is said to make this Fox Films offering a notable piece of screen entertainment.

"FRANKENSTEIN"

At The Palace Talkies

"Frankenstein", Universal's stupendous all-talking production which was a great draw when shown in Bombay some months ago will be screaned again from Saturday at Palace Talkies, Byculla.

John Boles. Collin Clive, May Clarke, and Boris Carloff make up a strong cast in this picture which is conceived on an unprecedented scale, and the theme takes up a great subject of modern interest. It deals with an ambitious scientist whose mind is aflame with the passion of creating a monster by scientific process. To this end he "spurns delights and lives laborious days", and his apparently mad idea greatly upsets his charming fiance and old father who are afraid of his sanity.

Boris Carloff, as the monster, presents the most magnificent piece of make-up known to the screen. The role of the enthusiastic scientist is very capably handed by Collin Clive who will be remembered for his success in "Journey's End". Other attractions in the programme are a Slim Summerville comedy, a colour-revue and a cartoon.

Here's performance for you!

Bombay,
16th August, 1932.

"This may be of interest to you about the performance of my car X.7861 Austin 12, 1928 model. Starting from Love Lane at about 7-30 p.m. I proceeded over Byculla Bridge, Clare Road, Belassis Road, turned right along Lamington Road and Jacob Circle over Mahalaxmi Bridge, Clerk Road, stopped for traffic signal after waiting a couple of minutes, proceeded on to Peddar Road, to Kemp's Corner, stopped for traffic signal, started again after about 2 minutes, proceeded up to Gibbs Road, Ridge Road to the Band Stand at Walkeshwar, turned round, started back via Walkeshwar Road, Ridge Road, Gibbs Road, stopped for traffic at Kemp's Corner for a couple of minutes, proceeded on up Peddar Road to Mahalaxmi for Clerk Road to Jacob Circle on to S. Bridge at Byculla. **All this was done on top gear with 4 passengers in.**

Best wishes,
Yours Sd."

Austin

For outstanding performance you can always depend upon an Austin, whether it is a 7, 12-6 or 16 h.p.

The Automobile Co., Ld.

For Cars of Repute.

5-12, Queen's Road, - - - - - BOMBAY.

PATHE CINEMA

EVERY DAY 3-30, 6-30 & 10.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 10 A.M.

STILL The Best Theatre in Bombay.

Samuel Goldwyn presents

Ronald Colman

IN "THE

UNHOLY GARDEN"

A United Artists Picture Directed by George Fitzmaurice

Even here in "The Unholy Garden"—desert oasis of the wide Sahara, far from the reaching arm of the law, these desperate adventurers, reckless fugitives from justice, could not escape the betraying arms of their women!

A new setting for a new Colman in a new Goldwyn triumph. A story teeming with action by the authors of "Front Page."

• *Story by Ben Hecht & Charles MacArthur With Fay Wray, Estelle Taylor and Warren Hymer*

ALSO SHOWING

MICKEY MOUSE

BOOK NOW AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THE THEATRE—PHONE 41561.

"BRANDED OATH"

At The Globe

Prabhat Cinetone's Second Talkie, "Branded Oath" or "Jalti-Nishani", which was released on the 10th at the Globe Talkie, has been a great success. The success of this Talkie is due to the acting of Miss Leela, Master Vinayak and B. Pendarkar, and to the artistic excellence of its settings.

"Branded Oath" or Jalti-Nishani" at the Globe Talkie is being shown for the second week.

"MISCHIEF"

Double Attraction At The Empire

For really excellent entertainment, we suggest "Mischief". The story by Ben Travers is in the style of "Rookery Nook" "Plunder," and other famous Aldwych stage successes, and maintains the audience in a simmer of merriment throughout its length. Ralph Lynn is provided with one of his characteristic parts in the development of which he is seen at his very best. The famous comedian is supported by Winifred Shotter and a fine cast. which includes James Carew. Jeanne Stuart, Jack Hobbs and Maud Gill. Together with this picture the Viennese Whirwind Dancers, the Imanoffs, whose fine performances have been drawing packed houses to the Empire during the past week have been retained for a second week. The great attraction of the programme is the Ukranian dance in picturesque national costume. done by the four artists o the accompaniment of a happy song.

THE UNHOLY GARDEN

At The Pathe Cinema

We have seen several pictures of Ronald Colman during the last year and any film featuring this popular star requires comment. The "Unholy Garden" is his latest picture which is being screened at Pathe from to-day and is undoubtedly the biggest picture he has made yet. The story is very strong and is filled with action—just the type of action suited to Ronald Colman. We have him here in his most popular role and it is a picture which everybody should see. Just one step ahead of the pursuing forces of the law, Barry Hunt (Ronald Colman), directs his mad dash towards Orage, an iron-clad heaven of refuge. There in the swirling depths of the Sahara is an oasis of hunted men. A murderer, a swindler, a doctor accused of hideous crimes, and many other vicious outcasts; the sodden refuse of society all jammed together under the roof of the notorious Palais Royal Inn. A snarling snapping crew, eager to sink their fangs into the old Baron and forcefully separate him from his hidden fortune. Barry almost comes to grief when he dallies beside the feminine charms of Mrs. Mowbry, the voluptuous spy of the police. He turns her well laid plans topsy-turvy, by stealing her automobile and forcibly dragging her along with him to Orage. Barry's side-kick, Smiley Corbin, is already at Orage. Smiley, the irrepressible, has through his wild escapades, squandered Barry's share of a previous haul and his only lame excuse was 'I met a dame'. Barry arrives on the scene just as the cut-throats are about to resort to violence. Smiley introduces him to the criminals and Barry's suave. kid glove methods to get possession of the money, receive the temporary approval of the vicious circlet. Barry directs his efforts at the Barron's grand daughter, Camille, a sweet young thing untouched by the world and decidedly ripe for siege of romancing. He gradually progresses with his wooing until the girl is on the verge of revealing the hiding place of the fortune. But the scounddels suspiciously lose patience. The noose starts tightening slowly about the old Baron. Meanwhile unfortunately for the crooks, Barry has fallen in love with Camille, who offers herself to him unregrettingly, since he is the only worthwhile man she has ever met in this God-forsaken hole. The tension reaches the breaking point. The greed of the crooks makes them easy prey until they learn that Barry has already stolen the money and is planning a getaway with Smiley. Then hell breaks loose. The Baron is murdered and Camille suspects Barry. The crooks determine to kill Barry on sight and pursue him to her room. Camille is about to turn him over to the murderers that her love is so powerful that she hides him from the blood-crazed pack. Then, one of the outcasts is revealed as the killer of the Baron. Camille prepares to escape with Barry and return to Paris. her birthplace. But Barry, knowing that his criminal past will mar their happiness tells her someday..... when you meet an honest man—look at Paris once for me, and think of it as my wedding present'. With Camille safe on her way. Barry dashed to another car where Siley is joyfully returning the pistol fire of the disappointed plunderers and the two of them make their rapid getaway. Barry hands Smiley the few petals of a rose that Camille has given him. 'But what about I, 'spurnwap ʃɐɯnS ,(famou equ am sorry'. says Barry. 'I met a dame.'

FROM TO-MORROW SUNDAY, 18TH SEPTEMBER 1932

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAY

(Dramatic Section)

Proprietress Mrs. HIRABAI BARODEKAR

GALA OPENING

GRANT ROAD

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

SUNDAY, 18th September, 1932
3-30 P. M.

SOUBHADRA

By Late KIRLOSKAR

Director
K. A. HARDIKAR
General Manager.
V. K. PARCHURE

Palmy Days will Soon be Here

EDDIE CANTOR'S TRIUMPH—

Booking is now going on at ROSES and at PATHE CINEMA

RELEASE DATE 24TH SEPT

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu—Bhadarva Vad 3, 1988
Muslim—Jamadi Avval 15, 1351
Parsi—Farvardin 11, 1302
Sunrise—6h. 26m.
Sunset—6h 41m.
High Tide—1.06; 13.08
Low Tide—6.56; 19.09
Phases of Moon—Last Quarter 23rd Sept. 6h. 17m. a. m. New moon 30th Sept. 11h. 0m a.m. First Quarter 7th Oct. 1h. 35m. a.m.

S. S. "Chitral" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY. Sept. 19.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

—:o:—

EXCELSIOR—"Reckless Living." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday; 4p. m.
EMPIRE—"The Imanoffs" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday; 4p. m.
EMPRESS—"Dames Ahoy." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday; 4p. m.
CAPITOL—"Possessed" and "Mirage" with 2-part "Dogville Comedy Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m Matinee, Saturday, Sunday; 4 p. m.
RIALTO—"Ben Hur." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m. Extra Show on Sunday 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Unholy Garden." Daily at 3.30; 6.30 and 10 p.m. Sunday, morning show at 10 a.m.
WEST END—"Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday 3 p.m
GLOBE—"Branded Oath." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday, Sunday 3 p.m Matinee Friday, 3 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon, selection of gramophone records; 9.20 p.m. news in Hindi, and light music by Master Vasant.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Hongkong and Japan per s.s. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Sunday the 18th instant.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Ganges" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m on Monday the 19th instant.

SPIRIT PHOTOGRAPHY:—Under the auspices of the Kudaldeshkar Brahmin Nivas, Mr. V. D Rishi will deliver a lecture on Spirit Photography, to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T) at the premises of the Nivas, (Opp. Majestic Cinema) Girgaum, Bombay. The lecture is open to the public and will be supported by magic lantern slides.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN GRADUATES' UNION:—Professor R. H. Dastur will deliver a lecture on "What determines Sex" at the Lecture Room of the University School of Economics University Buildings (South Wing) to-day (Saturday) at 5.30 p.m. The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD:—The 36th annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood for the year 1931-32 will be held at the Headquarters, Mantri House, 1, French Bridge, Chowpatty, tomorrow (Sunday), at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the annual report, the audited abstract and balance sheet and to elect Managing Committee.

PARSI SWADESHI BAZAR

Amongst those that visited the Bazar last week were Mrs. and Miss Jawaharlal Nehru, Mrs. Nargesh Captain, Messrs. Mangaldas Mehta and Rele, solicitors Mr. Pirojshaw Davar, Mr. and and Mrs. Pirojshaw Gazdar and the families of Raja Bahadur Shivlal, Rao Saheb Manaji Rajuji Purshotam Jivandas etc.

The Bazar is open every Saturday and Sunday from 4 to 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission is free. All are welcome.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Dr. V. R. Kokamur, in the Hall of "Ananda Vihara" situated in the Nair Hospital Compound, next to Bombay Central Station, on Sunday (18th instant), at 9.30 a.m. (S.T). The Subject for the lecture is:—"Buddhism and Human Interests."

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

At a general meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union held to consider revision of certain rules of the Union, it was resolved that the monthly subscription for Resident members of the Union of less than 5 years' standing after their graduation shall be Re. 1/ i. e. half the usual subscription for resident members.

PUBLIC PRAYERS FOR GANDHIJI

Under the auspices of the Parsi Seva Samaj there will be public prayers at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Monday next at 6 p.m. when all are welcome.

"Congress Bulletin" Raid Echo

One Accused Jailed, The Other Acquitted

Bombay, Friday.

The raid by the local C. I. D. on a room at Mulund a suburb of Bombay and the seizure of materials used for printing the "Congress Bulletin" found an echo in the court of Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court to-day when Mahendra Kantilal Desai and Amritlal Varjeevandas Bhansali were charged under Section 18 (1) of the Press Emergency Act.

The first accused was arrested on September 12 on Babulnath Road and 3430 copies of the "Congress Bulletin" in English Marathi and Gujarati were found with him. The second accused was arrested on French Bridge, on the same day.

EXHIBITS.

A Gestetner Duplicating Machine, with a cyclostyle paper on it nine reams of foolscap paper, three sheets of Rotary paper, one and a half tube of Lotus duplicating ink and one tin of block ink were the exhibits produced in the court.

Sub-Inspector Kamat of the C. I. D. and Sub-Inspector Patankar attached to the Gamdevi Police Station gave evidence in the case and narrated how they carried out the raid.

A police constable who kept a watch on the Chaupatty Sea Face and arrested the second accused also gave evidence.

The first accused pleaded guilty to the charge while the second accused pleaded not guilty. He stated that he had been to Chaupatty and after watching the Sadhus at present camping on the sands he went to a Bidi shop. It was there that he was accosted by a companion of the police constable and dragged to a motor car in which the first accused was seated. He was then put under arrest.

"NO SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE."

The Magistrate convicted the first accused and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment. Regarding the second accused the Magistrate believed the evidence of the Police constable who stated that he was keeping a watch near the Wilson College and arrested the accused whom he (witness) knew to be a Congress worker, while he was pointing out the car in preference to the statement of the accused but still there was no sufficient evidence to show that the accused attempted to receive the "Congress Bulletins" from the first accused for sale or distribution. He therefore acquitted the accused.

"BOYCOTT SUPPLEMENT"

Two persons suspected to be connected with the production of the "Boycott Supplement," of the "Congress Bulletin," were produced this morning in the court of Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

In applying for a remand of the accused in custody, The Lamington Road Police stated that on Saturday last the Great India Printing Press in Gokhle Wadi was raided and the police arrested the printer and the proprietor of the Press. The police also seized 2,000 copies of the "Supplement."

In the course of their inquiries, the police learnt that Chimanlal and another man placed the order for printing the "Boycott Supplement." The accused was, thereupon, arrested and he was identified by the proprietor of the Press as the man who had given the order.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded to custody till September 20.

MAN ASSAULTED IN KHETWADI

Taken To Hospital By Police Sergeant

Mahadev Hari Kamble, a Hindu, was seriously injured on Friday night having been assaulted by some unknown person near a 'Pan' shop at 9th Lane, Khetwadi. The assault took place at about 8-30 p.m. and Mahadev who had received severe injury on the head was left on the road.

Sergeant Ramsay removed the injured man to the J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment and his dying declaration was recorded.

The police believe that the assault is the result of some family quarrel and the assailant is suspected to be a relative of Mahadev.

Selections For Saturday's Races

FUNNY FACE FOR THE GOVERNOR'S CUP

(By "SENEX.")

The following are the selections for the 5th day of the Poona Races to be held on Saturday. The first race starts at 1-45 and the remannder are run at half-hour intervals thereafter.

1st RACE (1-45 P.M.)
THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division II-A. Distance—6 Furlongs.
FANCY 1
LE' TOUQUET 2
SA'EE 3

2nd RACE (2-15 P. M.)
THE BEDOUIN PLATE Distance—6 Furlongs.
FAMOUS 1
NOOMASS 2
HAJIB BEG 3

3rd RACE 2-45 P. M.)
THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance—1¼ miles.
SAILOR'S KNOT 1
ESSEXBROOK 2
GREEK BURN 3

4th RACE (3-15 P. M.)
THE ELGIN PLATE—Division II. Distance—1 Mile 1 Furlong.
ORYPTOGRAM 1
LIRA 2
D'ARTAGNAN 3

5th RACE (3-45 P. M.)
THE ELGIN PLATE. Distance—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
HEREMIA 1
YUWILL 2
MESSAGE 3

6th RACE (4-15 P M.)
THE SEPTEMBER ... Distance—1¼ miles.
TILT 1
PRIVATE SEAL 2
NO ARGUMENT 3

7th RACE (4-45 P. M.)
THE AGA SHA...SHUDDIN PLATE. Distance—6 Furlongs.
FLOURISH 1
KUMBAK 2
NIJINSKI 3

8th RACE (5-15 P. M.)
THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance—R. C. & Distance.
FUNNY FACE 1
DARIANOOR 2
COLLECTOR 3

9th RACE (5-45 P. M.
THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES Distance—1¼ Miles.
BULAND 1
GLENALMOND 2
GARCON 3

10th RACE (6-15 P.M.)
THE BEDOUIN PLATE. Division I. Distance—6 Furlongs.
EL FARAS 1
THE KNAVE 2
WAZIR PASHA 3

BONFIRE SEQUEL

EIGHTEEN REMANDED TO CUSTODY

BOMBAY, Friday.

Several persons arrested on Thursday night in connection with Congress activities were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to-day, and were remanded to police custody pending further investigations for a fortnight.

Eighteen persons were arrested near Mughbhat Lane. Four were arrested near Bomanji Master Lane and two near Babu Genu Road. Those arrested near Babu Genu Road were arrested in connection with a bonfire of foreign clothes. The others were arrested while selling or disposing of copies of the "Congress Bulletin" or unauthorised lieterature.

His Worship remanded the accused to police custody for a fortnight.

LONDON/NEW YORK CROSS RATE

T T ON LONDON.
New York. Sept. 16.
To-day's closing 3.47 1/2
Previous closing 3.47 5/16

T. T. ON NEW YORK.
London, Sept. 16.
Previous closing 3.47 11/16
To-day's opening 3.47 1/8
To-day's closing 3.47 5/16

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau. 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
New York, Sept. 16.
Previous closing rate 7.16
To-day's opening rate 7.15
Digerence ..... —.01
To-day-s closing rate 6.98
Difference ..... —.18

BROACH EXPECTATIONS
April-May ..... Rs. 213

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.
Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Previous closing rat 5.53
To-day's opening rate 5.67
Difference ..... +.14
To-day's closing rate 5.58
Difference ..... +.05

LONDON SILVER MARKET.
London, Sept. 16.
Silver Ready ..... 17 3/4 —2 annas.
Silver Forward ..... 17 7/8 —2 annas.
Market: India and China sold.

BOMBAY MARKET
Bombay, Sept. 16.

Silver Spot	55	11	0
Bhadarwa	55	12	0
Ashad	56	1	0
Gold	29	2	6
Guinea	18	5	0

PAREL TEMPLE THROWN OPEN TO "UNTOUCHABLES"

—:o:—

Mahatma Gandhiji's decision to fast unto death till the Communal Award in connection with the "Depressed" Classes is revised is no more a secret. In accordance with Mahatmaji's wishes Mr. Pundalik Raoji Mahimkar, a resident of Parel has taken the lead and broken the age-long barrier by declaring the Vithoba Temple open, situated in Sitla Devi's Wadi, Lady Jamshetji Road, Mahim, for the entry of our Harijan brothers.

The "Haldi Kumkum" ceremony for all Hindu women and the "Pan Supari" for the men in connection with the opening of the above temple will take place today (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

HIS SEVENTEENTH CONVICTION !

Christian Gets 2 Years Jail For Theft

Two years' rigorous imprisonment was the sentence awarded by Mr. I. N. Mehta Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Friday to Joe William Smith a Christian who was charged with committing theft. The man had 16 previous convictions.

Joe was arrested by the police at 6 p.m. on September 12 near the Portuguese Church for stealing from a house a hand bag belonging to Miss Mary D'Penna. The bag contained some petty articles of the aggregate value of about Rs. 38.

HARDENED CRIMINAL.

The case was heard on September 13, but final orders were reserved for Friday in order to enable the police to find the previous record of the accused. The record revealed that the man was a hardened criminal and had as many as 16 previous convictions to his credit.

The Magistrate awarded the above sentence and also ordered that, for a period of three years after release the man should report his residence to the police.

The Magistrate stated in the judgment that he had signed the orders on September 13 and was helpless, otherwise he would have committed the accused to sessions.

DONGRI GANGSTER ARRESTED

Rehmat Khan Rola said to be a notorious gangster was arrested by the Dongri police on Friday evening for creating trouble on Mohamed Ali Road.

It appears that the man with some of his accomplices. who generally haunt the locality, were creating trouble. Information reached the Dongri Police Station and Sub-Inspector Sheikh Mohiddin appeared on the scene, and arrested Rehmat Khan who is alleged to have been the cause of creating mischief.

MAHATMAJI WILL HAVE TO FAST FOR A WEEK

What An Astrologer Thinks From Gandhiji's Horoscope

Bindhumadhav Mulgund, Astrologer Suratwalla Building Girgaum Bombay, makes the following prediction:—

(1) After his release on the 20th September 1932, early in the morning Mahatma Gandhi will be escorted to Bombay.

Mahatma's fast will last for a week from 20th to 26th September. On the 25th September prayers for closing his fast would be received by Mahatmaji from various quarters-even from eminent statesmen of foreign nations which will be helpful in bringing it to a close shortly afterwards.

(2) A compromise will be arrived at after 23rd September mostly by reason of the leader of the dissentient "untouchables" rather coming down to agree with Mahatmaji, who would succeed ultimately in settling up the long-disputed question of 'Communal Award'.

WILL GO TO LONDON.

(3) Mahatmaji would, at the invitation of Government, and after much hesitation. decide to go to London again in October or November just at the beginning of his 64th year.

(4) The Planetary situation in October indicates that Mahatmaji would, before proceeding to England, succeed in settling up one or two important political problems in dispute for which he would be held in high esteem by a majority of population in India as well as by some of the British and other eminent statesmen of foreign nations.

(5) These events would take place in January, by reason of the 'Sun' well-associating with 'Saturn' in "Makar" Rashi. and both forming a beautiful 'Trine' with 'Jupiter, who would then he in conjunction with the 'Sun' in the Original Horoscope of Mahatmaji. This phenomenon will be mainly helpful in bringing about an amicable 'settlement' of the outstanding political problems of India.

(6) All this is clearly indicated by the Planetary situation at the close of 'Mahatmaji's' 63rd year (latter half of September) and also at the beginning of his 64th year (yhich is to commence from with 'Jupiter, who would then be better than the 63rd year.

TREAT THEM AS YOUR KITH AND KIN

Arya Samaj's Appeal To Hindus

BOMBAY, Sept. 16

The Secretary, Arya Samaj Bombay has issued the following statement:—

The Bombay Arya Samaj most emphatically appeals the Hindu public to remove all sorts of disabilities under which the "Depressed" Classes are labouring by allowing every sort of facility to them and bring them to the equal level of social, religious and political status and treat them as their own kith and kin. This Samaj resents vehemently division among Hindu society of any sort whatsoever.

Further this Samaj appeals all Hindus to take direct, substantial and prompt action to uplift the "Depressed" Classes and thus save the great soul of the world from undrgoing his declared ordeal.

It further draws the attention of Hindus towards the resolutions granting the so-called "untouchables," all kinds of equal rights, religious, social and political, which late Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati announced half a century before, passed by the public meeting of Hindus held on 17th July 1932, and ask them to translate these resolutions soon into action for the welfare of the Hindu community.

HINDU MAHASABHA

Fourteenth Session At Delhi

The fourteenth annual session of the Hindu Mahasabha will be held at Delhi on the 24th, 25th and 26th of this month.

Those who wish to attend the session as delegates should apply to the Secretary Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha, Lokmanya Press, Khatav Wadi Girgaon.

Punjab Governor's Leave Extended

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

A Government of India notification published in a Punjab Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the Secretary of State has granted to Sir Geoffery De Montmorency extension of leave of one month in continuation of two months' leave.—A. P.

THE IDEAL OF MODERN YOUTH AT BOMBAY'S LEADING TALKIE HOUSE.

Matinee to-day at 4 P.M. THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

EXPOSED!

TO THE PITILESS WHITE LIGHT OF SCANDAL!

and yet their only crime was love!

JOAN CRAWFORD

IN

Clarence BROWN'S production with

CLARK GABLE

America's newest idol.

From the Sensational Stage Success:—

"THE MIRAGE."

Possessed

With Wallace Ford & Skeets Gallagher

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture

ALSO SHOWING A NEW DOGVILLE COMEDY

"LOVE TAILS OF MOROCCO"

AND A TRAVEL TALK ON "COLOURFUL JAIPUR."

GOVERNOR AT SECRETARIAT

CHIEF JUSTICE AMONG VISITORS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Governor of Bombay arrived from Poona by the Deccan Queen this morning and was received by the Mayor and the Commissioner of Police. He drove to the Secretariat and after interviewing the senior officials there went to the Royal Institute of Science. In the afternoon, he gave official interviews to Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, the Mayor of Bombay.

Rev. J. Mackenzie, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, Sir Patrick Kelly, Commissioner of Police, and Sir J. Beaumont, Chief Justice of the High Court.

It is understood that this visit is purely an official one and has nothing to do with the political events of the day, as anticipated at night.

The Governor leaves by the Deccan Queen in the evening.

CONGRESS COMMITTED TO SEPARATION

Dr. Lalvani On Duty Of Sind Muslims

KARACHI, Sept. 16

Congressmen's attitude on the question of separation of Sind from the Bombay Presidency was explained by Dr. Tarachand J. Lalvani, General Secretary, Reception Committee of the Karachi Congress who arrived Karachi yesterday on his release from Nasik Jail.

He said that Congress was already committed to separation with joint electorates. The principal of separation having been accepted it was upto the Muslims now at the present juncture to offer to the minority community, the Hindus, joint electorates and bring about a settlement with communal Hindus. This gesture on their part, he added would go considerably towards removing the alleged fears of communally-minded Hindus.—A.P.

THEIR 10 MINUTES FREEDOM

—:o:—

Congressmen Rearrested On Release

Bapulal Lallubhai Shanghvi and Purshottam Mohanlal Mehta who were detained in the Byculla jail under the Special Powers Ordinance were released on Friday afternoon. Immediately after their release they were served with orders issued by the Police Commissioner asking them to report themselves to the police within ten minutes.

PLEASE NOTE CHANGE IN TIMINGS

Continued for 2nd Week by Demand.

THE RIALTO

DAILY 3 SHOWS AT 3-30, 6-15 & 9-30 P.M.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE

BEN HUR

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

with

RAMON NOVARRO

AND A CAST OF 150,000!

HEAVY SENTENCES ON PORT TRUSTEES

Karachi Bar Association's Protest

KARACHI, Sept. 16

The General Body of the Karachi Bar Association has adopted a resolution declaring that without associating itself with civil disobedience movement it strongly protest against the heavy sentences of fines of. Rs. 5000/ and Rs. 4000/ respectively imposed on Mr. Haridas Laljee, Member, Karachi Port Trust and Sheth Sukdev Udhawadas, recently by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate.

The resolution further authorises the President to move the Local Government or the Judicial Commissioner's court to revise these sentences.—A.P.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932

IS THIS RELEASE ?

The delay in releasing Mahatma Gandhi and the conditions imposed on the release are most deplorable. Government kept the public in ignorance of such a momentous decision on the part of a man worshipped by millions in India and venerated all over the world, of his resolve "to fast unto death" conveyed to them first in his correspondence with them. They now ignore the countrywide appeal for his immediate release and have decided not to release him till the day he actually commences his fast. That means, among other serious things, that if there was any chance of his friends and relatives and co-workers pleading with him personally and persuading him at least to postpone his fast, that chance is now considerably reduced, if not altogether gone.

ANOTHER INTERNMENT.

Government have not only unconscionably delayed Gandhiji's release, but they have chosen to impose upon it odious and humiliating restrictions. It does not suit them to let him find out his own place of residence where he can ensure both rest and full and free contact with all those who may be helpful in a settlement or to let him change his residence whenever he thinks it necessary to do so. They propose practically to intern him in "a suitable private residence," presumably one acceptable to them, and to serve him with an order "directing him to remain there". And it seems he may not change his residence without their permission. Want of generiosity is not a new thing in Simla or Whitehall, but we had hoped that at least they would show some grace and generosity in dealing with Gandhiji. Did they really believe that Gandhiji, of all men, while on a fast which may be his last, would evade the police by shifting his residence?

VEILED THREAT.

Government have also given a thinly veiled threat that, while they are at present content with the above restrictions, it may be necessary for them to impose further restrictions on Gandhiji if his "liberty is found to lead to the promotion of the Civil Disobedience movement." Such a threat was wholly unnecessary. Are Government sure that they have not gone a bit too far in their restrictions? If in the interests of health or successful negotiations Gandhiji finds it necessary to shift his residence, his place of internment, what do Government propose to do? Do they desire to isolate him at their sweet will? Is it not their intention to help the chances of an amicable settlement between the Caste Hindus and the Ambedkar group by providing every facility to Gandhiji to contribute to this much desired solution, in every way possible?

SIGNIFICANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

There is some doubt in the minds of some as to the conditions of Government's amending their Award in respect of the Depressed Classes. In his announcement in the Legislative Assembly the other day, the Leader of the House stated that, while Gandhiji would be given opportunities to try to effect a change of opinion which the latter hoped for, "the change of opinion must be such as will fall within the terms of the Premier's announcement." We wish that, in the interest of successful negotiations, he had quoted the relevant terms and stated Government's interpretation thereof, so as to avoid the possibility of any misunderstanding in the matter. The announcement states that if before the new Government of India Act has passed into law, Government "are satisfied that the communities who are concerned are mutually agreed upon a practicably alternative scheme, either in respect of any one or more of the Governors' Provinces or in respect of the whole of British India, they will be prepared to recommend to Parliament that the alternative should be substituted for the provisions now outlined." In the matter in question the caste Hindus and the Depressed Classes are the only communities concerned and a settlement among a large majority of their recognised leaders will be implemented by Government. If Government think differently, they should state their view without delay. It will help the Government themselves to assist the present negotiations instead of affecting a wholly unconcerned attitude.

Be Determined To Succeed

The Conference of leaders which will meet in Bombay on Monday has a very responsible, but not an insuperably difficult task before it. If the members will only pool their good-will and points of agreement and eschew all unnecessarily controversial or exacerbating matters. Bombay, in spite of the incidents which marred the peace of the city for over three months, is still the most cosmopolitan capital in India, and it is in this city that, many a time before, unity has been sought when it was sorely needed. More than three such conferences have been held in this city before and much valuable work done.

AUSPICIOUS BEGINNING.

In Monday's conference the issue will be limited and hence there is greater chance of arriving at an agreed solution. The members must attend the Conference with the firm determination of arriving at a solution, and not of scoring debating points, however great the temptation. In this task the Hindu community will have the utmost sympathy and good wishes of sister communities, as Gandhiji does not belong to a particular religion or community, but to the country. Already the Depressed Class leaders are busy mobilising public opinion and Hindu conscience has at last been awakened to its real duty. As a result, everywhere influential people are exerting themselves to throw open temples to these Hindus, which were hitherto barred to them. These are the immediate results of Gandhiji's vow and with such an auspicious beginning we have not the least doubt that the Conference will succeed in arriving at a satisfactory solution of the communal question.

LEAD FROM C. P.

A lead in this matter has already been given by the leaders in the Central Provinces. The meeting held at Nagpur was representative of not only Hindus, including the Depressed Class leaders, but Muslims and Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The formula the Conference arrived at was a simple one, though it is based on the monstrous Award given by the British Premier. This is the main clause in the formula:—

> "We agree to the constitution of the future legislature of the Central Provinces and Berar on the basis of joint electorates with reservation of seats for minorities, the number of seats so reserved being not less than what is provided in the communal decision announced by His Majesty's Government, with the addition that the minorities shall have the right to contest additional seats."

COMMENDABLE.

While we believe that it is not in the interests of full-fledged democracy to reserve seats for any community, yet as a temporary make-shift arrangement, for dispelling the suspicions and fears which now obtain among the communalists, it is an eminently satisfactory solution. The signatories to the manifesto feel confident that such a settlement is in the best interests of the minority communities as well as the "future well-being of our nation, inasmuch as it will mitigate communalism and foster the spirit of nationalism." Such an agreement while not depriving those communities of any particular advantages they may have derived through the one-sided Award of the Premier, will bring together more and more closely the different communities and will give a chance to such persons as have transcended the limits of narrow communalism to seek the suffrage of other communities for a common ideal.

FAIR AND EQUITABLE.

If no other better solution is in view, we strongly recommend that it will be in the interests of the country to support such an agreement. It is well to remember that it is not the number of seats for a particular community that matters most, and the object which all nationalists must always keep in view is the spread of a real national spirit, which will unify the various communities for the attainment of a common ideal. If such a solution becomes acceptable to the country, we have not the least doubt it will be on the ground that no minority loses a single seat gained by it and that it stands to win a few more if the right kind of persons seek electoral favours.

TOWARDS REAL DEMOCRACY.

It will be possible then not only for Hindus and Muslims to vie with each other, but also for Europeans to contest on the basis of a common electoral roll. It may be possible, as the various communities gain experience and come to know each other better, that after a few years India may be able to dispense with the anti-democratic system of "reservations" altogether and trust to the spirit of nationalism to do its own work. In the meantime such an arrangement will help the minorities more than the majority, for while the former will have their reserved seats, the latter will have to depend for support more on their work and worth than their particularist claims. Nationalist Muslims, or Hindus or Englishmen will then be able successfully to fight for seats on a programme which will be acceptable to the largest number of voters, and which necessarily will have to be more radical in its nature and universal in appeal. Let not the Bombay Conference disperse without coming to a solution of the immediate question, as apart from the stake involved our disgrace will be eternal if we fail.

AWARD WILL MAKE STABLE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

Dr. Ansari And Sherwani's Call To Indians

(From A Special Correspondent)

(By Air Mail).

FREIBURG, Sept. 6.

Perpetuation and stimulation of the causes dividing Indians.
Accentuation and extension of communal divisions.
Creation of fresh communal groups and special interests which would shatter all future prospects of communal co-operation.

These are the main features of the Communal Award emphasised by Dr. M. A. Ansari, ex-President of the Indian National Congress and leader of Nationalist Muslims and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, the U. P. Congress leader in an exclusive joint statement given to the "Chronicle" on the subject.

"The Award" they said, "has hit hard the Hindu community, while the Muslims, the so-called favourite wife, who are treated favourably in provinces where they are in a minority, will be relegated to the position of a widow in the joint Hindu family managed by hostile step-sons."

The net result of the Award according to the two distinguished Muslim leaders is that the communalist Muslims have gained a few useless seats in some provinces at the cost of their majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, a matter which forms the crux of the Muslim problem in India.

JOINT ELECTORATES, THE

The real foundation according to them of proper construction of future India can only be the introduction of Joint Electorates with Adult Suffrage, and adoption of democratic principles.

The statement runs "If there was a time for the responsible statesmen in each community to boldly make up their minds as to the course of action necessary to deal with the communal question it is to-day when the policy of dividing Indians in watertight compartments and preventing them from coming in closer co-operation has been laid bare even to the most hardened and confirmed communalist."

CALL TO INDIANS.

The statement concludes with a call to Indians "to rescue our common Motherland out of the bewildering chaos and extricate ourselves from the most humiliating position," and a fervent hope that the "Award will open the eyes of communalists of both the communities and an era of sense and goodwill, will be ushered in.

UNDER MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Ansari and Mr. Sherwani are at present undergoing special deep ray treatment in Germany and both of them are fast recouping their health.

Their detailed criticism of the Award is as follows:—

The Communal Award is exactly what it was expected to be. Its chief object appears to be, to perpetuate and stimulate the causes dividing us and which are hampering the healthy growth of Indian Nationalism. Its main features are: accentuation and extension of communal divisions, making majorities in the legislatures ineffective or converting them into minorities and giving the balance of voting power into safe hands from the point of view of the Government.

CREATING FRESH GROUPS.

In the provinces where it is not possible to do either, the majorities most probably will be neutralised by imposing reactionary second chambers. Instead of inaugurating a scheme by which the existing communities could come closer together the Award seems to have been designed to create fresh communal groups and special interests which would not only weaken but shatter all future prospects of "Communal Co-operation," which is professedly "a condition of progress". Some communities, particularly the Europeans, are specially favoured and yet the Award is to subsist till any other alternative is agreed to and accepted by "all" the parties affected; but this agreement of "all" is not likely, particularly in the case of those who are most favoured and hold the balance of power.

HINDUS HIT HARD.

Amongst the communities Hindus are hit hardest. In Assam unnecessarily a big slice is carved out to mutilate their majority altogether.

Muslims are favoured in those provinces where they are in a hopeless minority but in these provinces they can never utilise their weightage for the benefit of their community in the communally elected chambers, even if they combine with all the old and newly created groups and thus so far as these provinces are concerned, the so-called favourite wife shall be relegated to the position of a widow in the joint Hindu family managed by hostile and bitter step sons.

NO STABLE GOVT. FOR PUNJAB

For political and strategic reasons the most important provinces in India are the Punjab and Bengal. Unfortunately these are the two provinces with which the Mussalmans are mainly concerned. As a matter of fact the Muslim question is really the question of the Punjab and Bengal, as more than four crores out of nearly six crores of their total population in British India, reside there. The Award is so devised that the Punjab, with the majority of three Muslim seats in a house of 175, shall never have a stable government.

And with regard to these three seats, it has to be pointed out that, all the arguments advanced against Joint Electorates will apply with greater force to the three, representatives on whom all hopes of our communalist friends to form a government of their own are centred. It is a well-known fact that the landholders as a class are compara-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day

A Misleading Interpretation.

In his speech at the opening of the All-India Industrial Exhibition at Poona Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government gave a most misleading interpretation of the "Buy British" slogan now so popular in Britain. He is reported to have said: "This slogan does not mean and has never been interpreted as meaning 'Buy goods produced in Great Britain.' No such narrow interpretation has ever been accepted. The movement in Great Britain stands for the purchase of goods throughout the entire Empire in preference to foreign products." We would like to know the Minister's authority for this amazing interpretation, which we are sure every well-informed and candid Britisher will himself repudiate. It is true that there are in Britain two movements, one to encourage Empire Marketing and another, the "Buy British" movement, which is openly admitted and deliberately planned to encourage the use of goods produced in Britain.

Self-Evident.

If any proof of this is needed it is to be found in the fact that the Empire Marketing Board, which is mainly entrusted with the work of the wider movement, gives a separate account of the recent "Buy British" campaign in its latest report, which we reviewed a few days ago. In concluding that account the report says: "The Buy British campaign has definitely increased the determination on the part of the public to buy, and on the part of the retailer to sell, British goods." Does the Bombay Minister seriously suggest—and expect the public to believe—that "British goods" here includes Indian, Irish and other Empire goods? If the report does not expressly explain the term "Buy British," it is obviously because the term is self-evident to the meanest unprejudiced understanding. It is something, however, that the Bombay Minister fully approves of the Indian Swadeshi movement. As for his caution against "excesses which may recoil on our own heads," it is best passed on to those who harass Swadeshi volunteers.

Declining Trade Figures.

The trade figures continue to decline, particularly the exports. While the imports for last month showed a slight improvement of about 31 lakhs, there was a fall of 177 lakhs in exports of Indian produce, a great deal, perhaps due to the slump in cotton exports. The imports of bullion also showed a falling off, though not the exports of gold which continue unabated. Last month 350 lakhs worth of gold bullion was exported to support the British currency and incidentally the Government of India's financial policy. If there is no improvement in the export of Indian produce, we fear the result will be very disastrous to the provisional budgets of the country. So far the Government have done little or nothing to stimulate exports and they are evidently quite pleased with themselves. In the meantime the efforts to achieve economy continue, though as we know with but little succes.

Indian Policy In Kenya.

Indians in Kenya are evidently tired of their policy of non-co-operation with the administration and want to enter the council again and do some speech-making to relieve the tedium. Now they are busy finding excuses for a reversal of their policy and the Indians are told with a great deal of circumlocation that the Common Electoral Roll is still the ideal of the Imperial Government "to be aimed at and attained," that Indians had given enough signs of their sincerity, that their interests have to be safeguarded and so on. All these reasons remind us of the attitude adopted by the Swarajists when they broke away from the Congress. From this distance it is difficult to speak with authority, but as long as the object for which the policy of abstention from the legislature was initiated has not been attained, we should strongly oppose "moral cowardice" for temporary material gains.

KARACHI TO OBSERVE FAST & HARTAL

Depressed Classes' Programme For Sept. 20

KARACHI, Sept. 16.

A hartal will be observed in Karachi on September 20 as also a 24 hours fast, from midday, when Mr. Gandhi's fast is to commence. A procession is also announced.

The Depressed Classes are taking the initiative in organising the programme for the day.

A delegation of the depressed classes consisting of Mr. Gover Rura, M.L.C., and three others is leaving tomorrow for Bombay to attend the Conference of Depressed Classes on September 19.

A meeting of the Depressed Classes, Karachi, will be held tomorrow to protest against separate electorates for depressed Classes.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD TO FOLLOW SUIT

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

At a meeting of the board of the local Textile Labour Association held last night a resolution was passed urging leaders of the Hindu community, including those of the depressed classes to come to an early settlement acceptable to all, in view of the grave situation created by the determination of Mr. Gandhi to fast.

The resolution added that the system of separate electorates in the future constitution of India would be subversive to the principle of nationalism and would act detrimentally to the interests of the country as well as of those classes for whose benefit it was sought to be introduced.

The resolution also advised the stopping of work and observing of a fast on September 20, when Mr. Gandhi commences his fast.—A. P.

KRISHNA KANT MALAVIYA ON PAROLE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 16.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya (nephew of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya) who is a political prisoner in Basti Jail, has been released on parole, it is understood, for one week.—A.P.

Tipsy-Cake

"The problem of governing the world with all these strange people doing these strange things" is puzzling Mr. J. A. Spender a propos of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. de Valera. The problem that is puzzling the world, is Britain's claim to govern it.

* * * *

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in an appeal to Socialists to continue support to the National Government says it's task is "to make the world a going concern again." More evidence that the world has become a British national concern.

* * * *

That Disarmament Conference is going to start work again in a few days and Uncle Arthur is already in a state of agitation. He cannot bring himself to believe, that the statesmen who are about to assemble at Geneva will take the responsibility of encouraging the competitive race in armaments.

* * * *

It's just as well. If he could bring himself to believe what other people believe about it he wouldn't go to Geneva at all. At least we hope not.

* * * *

The Japanese Government protest that Japan harbours no territorial designs in Manchuria. It reminds us of Asquith's dramatic assertion the beginning of the Great War: "We seek no territories." They didn't seek them but somehow they found them.

* * * *

Japan is only in Manchuria because she desires "to do away with all anti-foreign policies there, so that the region may become a safe place of abode for natives and foreigners alike while guaranteeing her legitimate rights and interests there." How nicely they have picked up the jingo-lingo.

* * * *

"Sir Rustom Vakil", says the "Times of India", "had a somewhat delicate task in outlining Government's attitude towards the Swadeshi movement." And why should the task be delicate? It ought to be easy.

* * * *

"There is no idea of boycott behind the British slogan", says the Bori Bunder organ, "it merely expresses the wish that people should buy British goods whenever possible to encourage British trade. Quite simple isn't it?

* * * *

But in India if you express your wish to anyone entering a store that he or she should buy Indian you may find yourself in the lock-up. That's the only difference.

* * * *

The sapient Minister for Education says the "Buy British" movement aims at,

"securing for all industrialists or primary producers, who are British subjects, preference in the chief market of the Empire."

If you start sending Indian manufactured goods to Britain and ask for preference over similar British products, you will hear what they think of you.

* * * *

"The world will not be deceived as to the purpose of the fast. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has stated the position precisely when he wrote that Mr. Gandhi proposes to fast "solely to prevent the depressed classes, ... from being able to secure a limited number of representatives of their own choosing."—"The Statesman."

"Assuming the honesty of Mr. Gandhi, which we do, and taking his resolution for granted, which we do not doubt ....."—Same paper, same day, same column next paragraph.

Second thoughts are cleaner.

* * * *

STARVATION THREAT .. .... FALLS FLAT

LONDON UNMOVED

—"The Statesman."

It wasn't meant to move London. It's enough if it moves India.

* * * *

Strange things have been happening in Poona. We read in the "Manchester Guardian".

"A meeting was held at Poona, which was attended by Sir C. R. Ramaswami Aiyar, who went to Poona from Simla after seeing the Viceroy. It is said that Mr. Tilak was at Poona, and that in the movement are Mr. Kelkar Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. Some who are sympathetic think this is a big thing, in which a great deal is being done, and there are great hopes."

It seems as though Mr. Tilak must have had a hand in it.

INEVITABLE OUTCOME

Irresistable Driving Force of Public Opinion will Justify Gandhiji

(By B. G. HORNIMAN)

The flood of discussion provoked by Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast continues to grow in volume day by day. This is not surprising and up to a point it is helpful, though some of the suggestions that are being poured out in the press are rather futile. The silence of the one man that matters is the difficulty, for until we know whether Mahatmaji intends rigidly to adhere to the demand for joint electorates without conditions, it is difficult to know how to proceed. In a message to Mr. Birla he says, "I am utterly incapable of sending helpful instructions or to foresee future actions." But it is to be hoped, none-the-less that he will reply to Mr. M. C. Rajah's request for enlightenment on the question of what his attitude would be towards joint electorates with reservation of seats, for that seems to provide the chief hope of a solution based on an agreement between the leaders of the two parties in the Depressed Classes.

OPEN TO CONVICTION.

Dr. Ambedkar has been expressing himself rather more fully to interviewers. He says he is open to conviction but has replied to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya that it is no use holding a conference unless Mahatma Gandhi's views are first ascertained. "It is no use holding a conference in a vacuum," he says. "or discussing things without any specific data," and he adds: "This is not an abstruse subject, it has been discussed threadbare during the last two or three years and everybody's views on it are known." It certainly has been discussed very greatly during the last two or three years and even longer, but Dr. Ambedkar should be the first to admit that views on a question which has been discussed 'ad nauseam' and may be regarded as well-known and fixed, can be changed in a night.

HIS TRANSFORMATION.

The question was discussed thread-bare, as one might have thought, when the Simon Commission was in India and it was discussed continuously after that up to and after the first Round Table Conference. Dr. Ambedkar's views during all that time were so well-known and so eloquently and emphatically impressed on the country that he or anyone else might well have said on the eve of the second Round Table Conference as he says now: What is the good of further discussion. The question has been discussed threadbare and everybody's views are known.

But his own views at that point underwent a sudden transformation. He passed apparently through some spiritual struggle and emerged as the full-blooded champion of Separate Electorates, as full-blooded as in his previous championship of joint electorates.

PLENTY OF DATA.

It is rather beside the point and inconsistent, in view of the history of this threadbare discussion during the last two or three years. to tell us now that because everybody's views are known, Dr. Ambedkar must hold himself aloof from a conference on the ground that without fresh proposals from Mahatma Gandhi there will be no specific data and the conference will be held in a vacuum.

Without waiting for specific proposals from Mahatma Gandhi, there is plenty of data. As I said yesterday, I think, Dr. Ambedkar cannot talk as if he held the Depressed Classes in the hollow of his hand. If there were any justification for such an assumption, still that would not justify him in this attitude of superior aloofness, as though he were in a position to dictate to the country.

He must remember that it is not the Premier or his British friends alone to whom he has to look in this matter. He has to reckon with his own countrymen and particularly with his own community fellows. His right to speak on behalf of the Depressed Classes is not unchallenged. It is very strongly contested by men like Mr. M. C. Rajah in Madras and Mr. Jadhav and Mr. Deorukhkar in Western India, who, not only are strong advocates of joint electorates themselves, perhaps because they have not passed the purifying fire of Whitehall, but who claim that they have a stronger title to voice the views of the Depressed Classes.

GROWING VOLUME.

He must remember that the general opinion among the mass of his countrymen is in favour of joint electorates and strongly opposed to any proposals which are likely to introduce new fissiparious influences among Indians as a whole. and that the volume of this opinion has already grown enormously during the last few days by reason of Mahatma Gandhi's decision and is likely to swell to the dimensions of a huge cataract as the days of the fast pass by.

Dr. Ambedkar may say that this is using the language of threat, instead of reason. But I do not mean it in that way at all. The point is, that unless Dr. Ambedkar can establish his claim to be a correct interpreter of the views of the Depressed Classes, if the volume of opinion against separate electorates grows in dimension and intensity to the extent of making it clear that he speaks only for a minority, his own views on the subject will become merely of academic interest and he will be left to plough a lonely and unproductive furrow.

COME IN AND FIGHT.

If he really and sincerely believes that joint electorates, without some special protection for the Depressed Classes, are a danger to his community, he should hasten to come in and fight for them before the rush of events passes him by and leaves him to his own solitary devices. The man who assumes a proud and solitary position in crises of this kind is apt to find his solitariness become permanent.

I would, therefore, suggest to Dr. Ambedkar that his place during the next few days should not be in the position of aloofness that he has taken up but in the conference which will assemble in Bombay on Monday, fighting his own battle. It has the appearance of weakness and even unreasoning obstinacy to say, "I will not discuss anything until I have Mahatma Gandhi's specific proposals." If he adheres to this intention I venture to predict with the greatest confidence that circumstances will become too strong for him.

PREPARED FOR COMPROMISE.

And when Dr. Ambedkar describes his own state of mind it becomes the more difficult to understand his obstinacy. He says, "I am open to conviction" "I am not a man of science but a man of convenience," "We may arrive at a compromise which may be in direct opposition to our conscience," "I am not a man who allows my conscience to dominate practicality." Why a man who professes to be so adaptable should refuse to join a conference because he is not immediately presented with specific proposals from Mahatma Gandhi I cannot understand.

GAIN FOR EVERYONE.

There will be present in this Conference, Depressed Classes leaders like Mr. Rajah, who do not agree with Dr. Ambedkar about separate electorates but are willing for a compromise on the basis of reservation of seats; there will be Hindu leaders like Dr. Moonje, who says the Depressed Classes should be given cent per cent. representation and Pandit Madan Mohan, who will readily agree to go to the fullest extent in any proposals which do not threaten like separate electorates to drive in a new wedge to perpetuate the segregation of the two communities.

Surely Dr. Ambedkar cannot come to any harm or compromise himself by attending such a conference. He can at least hear what others have to say, even if he knows their views already; and if, as far as he is concerned, no avenue of agreement is to be found in such an interchange of views, he will be simply where he was before. On the other hand, if a basis of agreement can be found which can be placed before Mahatma Gandhi as a solution not offending against the principle on which he has taken his stand, surely that will be great gain for everybody, Dr. Ambdekar included.

THE INEVITABLE END.

One thing is quite certain. That the Premier's scheme could ever become effective in any sort of constitution that may be set up, became an impossibility from the moment Mahatmaji's decision was made known to the country. That it will be revoked ultimately is a matter of certainty. The tremendous driving force of public opinion that is being generated by Mahatmaji's decision to die rather than submit to this destruction of the greatest work of his life will become irresistible.

It would be better for everybody concerned, including the Government, to make up their minds to this inevitable outcome of the crisis which the decision has created. Those who refuse to realise it will find themselves left, as I have suggested to Dr. Ambedkar, on an eminence, or perhaps in a well, of loneliness.

OBSERVE FAST AND OFFER PRAYERS

Ahmedabad Leaders' Appeal To People

(From A Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

Messrs. Harilal Desai, Ganesh Vasudeo Mavlanker, Kasturbhai Sheth and other prominent personalities of Ahmedabad have, today issued a stirring appeal to the public to observe fast and offer prayers on the 20th inst. in view of Mahatmaji's firm resolve to "fast unto death" for the cause of Untouchables.

Aslali Untouchables have passed a resolution to observe fast and pass Tuesday (20th inst.) in offering prayers to the Almighty.

U. P. Loan Subscriptions

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed that the first day's subscriptions to the U. P. Loan are in excess of 180 lakhs.

It is understood that those who wish to convert their holdings may, pending maturity, secure an advance from the Imperial Bank for the purpose.—A.P.

FRENCH GOVT. CONVERSION SCHEME

Bill Before Parliament

LONDON Sept. 16.

Paris—Government's 85 milliard francs conversion scheme is contained in a Bill submitted to the special session of the Parliament to-day, authorising the Treasury to reimburse or convert into 4½ per cent rentes at par following issues:

Five per cent rentes 1915/16-1928;

Six per cent rentes 1920-27;

Six per cent bonds 1927; and

Seven per cent Treasury bonds 1927.

The preamble to the Bill contends that the conversion will bring interest down to normal level besides being essential factor at critical moment of economic evolution.—Reuter.

AWARD WILL MAKE STABLE GOVERNMENT IMPOSSIBLE

(Continued from page 8.)

tively less educated and more indebted and will presumably be more under the influence of money-lenders who mostly belong to other communities.

Even if it is assumed that these three landholders shall always be out and out communalists can any government endure even for a short period against a bitterly hostile and organised opposition which the Award is bound to create? The Government would suffer one defeat after another; the main energies of the Government and the opposition would be spent on machinations and devices to checkmate each other; there would be deadlocks and chaos. Outside the legislature, in the province the communities would spend their entire misdirected energies into crippling each other. Under these conditions it will be impossible to make any common effort based on mutual good will and aiming at mutual benefit.

EUROPEANS TO HOLD KEY IN BENGAL.

Bengal, which contains nearly half the total Muslim population in British India, shall be governed according to the whim and caprice of a handful of Europeans, who are given an effective balance of voting power in the privincial legislature.

The net result is that Muslim communalists have gained a few useless seats in some provinces at the cost of their majorities in the Punjab and Bengal, while with Joint Electorates and adult suffrage, they would secure their majorities in both the provinces, not only according to their population but probably in excess of them, as the elections to the District Boards have clearly proved.

Obviously too, it is futile to think merely of postponing the issue. The only firm foundation on which mutual good will, which is so very essential for the construction of future India, can rest as we have repeatedly said, is Joint Electorates with adult suffrage.

We must realise once for all that selfishness is a depreciating currency and exclusiveness but a paper note, without the backing the precious metal which will never retain public confidence for any length of time. We know that communalism which has been responsible for a good deal, if not most, of our troubles, is raging rampant in India today; but if ever there was a time for the responsible statesmen in each community to boldly make up their minds as to the course of action necessary to deal with the communal question, it is to-day, when the policy of dividing Indians in watertight compartments and preventing them coming in closer cooperation has been thoroughly laid bare by the terms of the communal Award even to the most hardened and confirmed communalist.

We must rescue our common Motherland out of this bewildering chaos and extricate ourselves from the most humiliating position. We on our part believe that the settlement that can endure should be based on the democratic principle that a majority, however, small or large, must not be allowed to be converted into an equality much less to a minority but must be placed in such a position as to function as a majority and the legitimate fears and apprehensions of a minority should be removed by just and reasonable safeguards which do not cut across the basis of responsibility and self-government.

We hope and fervently pray that the Award will open the eyes of communalists of both the major and minor communities and an era of good sense and good will would be ushered in, which would lead to mutual trust and adjustments of just and reasonable mutual claims.

CHARACTER OF INDIAN PRESS

True Guardian Of Public Interest, Says Horniman

Speaking on "Journalism" before a gathering of students at the Blavatsky Lodge on Friday evening Mr. B. G. Horniman said that the press in India had maintained the character of being the guardian of public interest in every branch of life and thus fulfilled the true functions of Journalism.

The lecture was held under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union.

A PRECARIOUS PROFESSION.

"The profession of journalism in India is an extremely disappointing one from the material point of view" declared Mr. B. G. Horniman, in the course of his speech. He himself would not have chosen to speak on journalism because it was a subject of which he was rather tired having been connected with active journalism for 37 years and while he still recognised it as the most noble profession and did his best to live up to it, he sometimes felt that he should like to begin a new career and enter a new profession. because there were fewer prizes in the profession of journalism than any other profession which was open to a young man of the present day. It was such an extraordinarily precarious profession that he would never advise young men to enter into it unless they were prepared or great sacrifices. On the other hand for an idealist, it held great attractions.

The speaker dealt with the subject chiefly from the point of view of daily newspapers because that was the branch of journalism of which he happened to know most and with which he was connected all his life. He described what he thought were the duties of journalists, the difficulties they had to face and the ideals they should keep in view.

Mr. Horniman referred to the claim that modern journalism was born in England. He was in a position to substantiate that claim. Journalism of a kind may have existed many centuries ago in the East. It was his experience since he came to India more than quarter of a century ago that all the things which he thought had their origin in the West seemed to have existed in the East long before the people of the West even began to wear anything more than a loin cloth. But journalism as they knew it today was certainly developed earlier in England, more strongly more actively and more rapidly than in any other country. It began with the simple recording of the day to day events and gradually the journals made small comments on the news that they communicated to the public. These commentaries developed into what they knew to-day as the leading article which early became the chief attraction of a daily newspaper. In those days when education was not widespread as it was to-day in the West people used to look upon the leading article as a sort of education and regarded it as the chief attraction of a paper.

NEWS IMPORTANCE

"But in recent times unfortunately or otherwise" proceeded Mr. Horniman, "journalism in western countries, the leading article has been relegated to a secondary position. Most of the newspapers produced in those countries give their first attention and devote most of their energies and money that they spend in salaries and other forms of enterprise to the news columns of the papers. The man who used to be the most important person in newspaper offices perhaps even as recently as about 20 years ago, namely the leader writer, has become a minor sort of individual.

LEADERWRITER IN WEST

If you go into an average Indian newspaper office probably the first person of importance is the man who sits at a table and writes the leading article, but if you go to a newspaper office in England and America you will find all sorts of tremendous activities going on, a host of reporters writing their reports, an army of sub-editors preparing their telegrams and other news, a variety of editors such as the city editor. the Home editor, the news editor and editors of all sorts but with the greatest difficulty will you be able to unearth the person who writes the leading article and when you find him you will find probably that he is someone who has been unable to be succeed in any other walk of life and finally in despair accepted the task of writing leaders in half-a-dozen paragraphs consisting of one sentence each."

That was the development which had taken place in Western countries. He was glad to say, up to the present day journalism had not developed in the same way in this country. In India they still looked upon the editorial page of a newspaper as perhaps the most important and people still expected newspapers to give them full and detailed comments on all the events of the day. To his mind that was not only a healthy form of journalism but it was the highest function of a daily newspaper. The function of a journal was not merely to report news but to comment in an independent, helpful and guiding way on important topics of the day, because only in that way was public opinion able to be formed and guided into useful channels. The speaker did not agree with those who thought that readers of newspapers became like sheep taking their daily lectures from the editorial columns of the particular newspaper they patronised. Where an independent and well-educated reading public was being catered for by a newspaper that was conducted honestly it could not be said that people were being shepherded or samjaoed into a particular line of opinion. The articles drew the attention of the public to various aspects of daily topics to public grievances and to questions of Government policy and stimulated thought and discussion. It was very necessary that in a country like India the mind of the public should be continually stimulated in all these matters. "I do claim for Indian journalism," added Mr. Horniman "that it has maintained that character of being the guardian of the public ianterest in every branch of life. which to my mind is what a daily journal ought to be."

IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

Continuing Mr. Horniman stated that an ideal newspaper would be a newspaper that was absolutely independent of all business considerations such as advertisements. In England it was true to say that many papers were largely at the mercy of its advertisers. That was a very strong reason why some newspapers failed to criticise, honestly and independently and avoided comment on many subjects. He did not think that Indian journalism had fallen to such a low ebb but the tendencies were there and he thought there was need of more public spirited people than there were at present who yere prepared to make sacrifices both of money and energy and time in order to produce newspapers which would not be dependent in any way on commercial interests.

Mr. Horniman then went on to describe the limitations under which the press in India had to work and said that he was astonished to see when he came to India first that the press in this country was circumscribed not only by actual laws which interfered with the liberty of expression but by official influence which might be described in two words as "Government zabardasti." The press was not free as he supposed it to be in every part of the British Empire. But since then it was deplorable that the laws by which the press was controlled had from time to time not been lightened or lifted as one might have expected in an advancing country but became more intensified in their restriction of the freedom of the press. The Press Act of 1910 he said would not have been tolerated in any part of the British Empire. Though that Act was repealed with the introduction of the Montagu Reforms the bureaucracy had again armed itself with every kind of power to keep the press under its thumb. "Unless you make the press absolutely free and untramelled journalism cannot perform its chief function" he concluded and the public interest loses one of its chief protections.

CLASS HINDUS' GESTURE

Foregoing Seats In Legislatures

IN FAVOUR OF DEPRESSED CLASS MEMBERS

BETUL, Sept. 16

The citizens of Betul held a public meeting yesterday. The majority of the members present were of the depressed classes. Seth Dipchand had convened the meeting for discussing the question of joint electorate and also the action to be taken in connection with the announcement of Mahatmaji's fast. Mr. M.K. Dharmadikary presided. The meeting passed two resolutions In the first resolution high class Hindus declared that they were prepared to forego all seats in legislatures in favour of members of the depressed classes.

The second resolution was moved by Mr. Kisen Mochi and seconded by Mr. Mangal Mang. declaring that they wanted joint electorate and requested Dr. Ambedkar and others to settle up all isses immediately. Well-known citizens of the town then gave their signatures which appeared in the "Hitwad" of 15th instant.

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Offers perfect training for the following
PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA COURSES
the first two of which are introduced in India this year as the result of the Principal's visit to England (March-June 1932)
ADVERTISING CONSULTANTS: By Advertising Association.
SALES MANAGERS: By Inc. Sales Managers' Assn.
BANK OFFICERS: "C.A.I.B."
INSURANCE EXPERTS: "A.C.I.I."
COMPANY SECRETARIES: "F.I.S.A."
GENERAL COMMERCE: "D.Com. I.M.C."
ACCOUNTANCY: "G.D.A."
GREGG SHORTHAND—The Easiest and Most Successful System of Shorthand. Also an innovation by Principal Davar.
TUITION: PERSONAL OR THROUGH POST.
Prospectus on application.
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SWADESHI MEANS SWARAJYA
This can be realised,
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THE ALL-INDIA SWADESHI EXHIBITION,
SHOLAPUR
To be held on coming DASARA DAY
Inventors, Merchants and Manufacturers of Swadeshi articles are requested to send in their articles for the Exhibition. Apply for particulars before 30th of Sept. 1932.
THE SECRETARY,
Exhibition Committee
BUY INDIAN LEAGUE SHOPPE

Landlord Given Three Months' Hard Labour

JUDGMENT IN BHENDY BAZAR RIOTING CASE

Magistrate On Teaching Lesson To Bombay's Mawalis And Dadas

Bombay, Friday.

Judgment was delivered, to-day, by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, in the "Bhendy Bazar Muslim-Moghul Rioting Case of 1931." The accused, Ahmed Hasham Sawdager, was found guilty of all the charges and the Magistrate convicted him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 2,000. in default, further six months.

The charges against the accused were that on the night of October 31, 1931, they instigated the assembled Muslim crowd to assault the Moghuls and throw stones at the Moghul Tea shop.

The accused who is a rich landlord and owner of a number of taxis was charged with rioting, committing mischief and abetment. The case has been going on for the last eight months.

TEACHING MAWALIS A LESSON.

A fortnight ago, the Magistrate who was to have delivered judgment on that day, had said that he took a very serious view of the case. He had said, in convicting the accused, that he wanted to teach a lesson to the Mawalis and Dadas of Bhendy Bazar. But seeing that the accused came from a rich and respectable family he had given the accused the following option, and postponed the case to to-day for passing orders, thus giving time to the accused to consult his relatives. The proposals put forward were:—

Accused should quit the locality forthwith;

To pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 for committing the offences;

Pay Rs. 5,000 in charities; and

Enter into a bond of Rs. 10,000 to be of good behaviour for a year.

HEAVY SENTENCE.

To-day, when the case was taken up, finding that the accused had failed to take the option given, the Magistrate sentenced him to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 1,000, in default, three months' more on the charge of rioting. Under the charges of committing mischief and abetment, he was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment. In default of the payment of the fines, the substantive sentences are to run concurrently.

THE WEATHER

Monsoon Active In Peninsula

POONA, September 16.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions off the Circars Coast are less marked to-day. The monsoon has been active in Assam, Burma, the Peninsula and centre of hasn active in Assam, Burma, the the country.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Berar, the Konkan, Hyderabad and the Malabar and local in Assam, the Kumaon Hills, East Central India, the Central Provinces, the Bombay-Deccan and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, Welt Central India, the Punjab Hills, Southeast Madras and the Madras Deccan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon 3; Myitkyina 2; Mergui and Tavoy 1; Amherst 3|4; Maymyo 1|4; Dibrugarh; Sibsagar, and Jalpaiguri 1; Silchar 3|4; Mymensingh and Darjeeling 1·2, Amraoti 1-1|2; Khandwa 1; Akola 3|4; Hoshangabad, Indore, Suna and Kanker 1|2; Dalhousie 1|4; Parbhani-2; Matheran and Nizamabad 1-1|2; Raichur, Mangalore and Mercara 1;. Khandala, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Calicut and Trivandrum 3|4; Marmagao 1|2; and Kurnool, and Masulipatam 1|4.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease but continue in Malabar, Hyderabad and the Central Provinces, increase in the Konkan, Burma and Assam and extend In the Bombay-Deccan, East Gujarat and East North Bengal.—A.P.

BOMEAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 16|9|32, Colaba Point 0.03", Fort 0.70", J.J. Hospital 0 42".

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 63.16; Fort 70.18; J.J. Hospital 66.21.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930, Colaba Point 84.44; Fort 87.41; J.J. Hospital 92.25.

Total for the corresponding period of 1931, Colaba Point 78.39; Fort 87.05; J.J. 80.48.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 16|9|1932:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. plus .027 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.7 degrees (2.5 above above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.5 (1.1 degrees above normal).

Official Barometer Reading Dated 16-9-1932:—

At 8-7 a. m. local time (8-46 a. m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 degrees F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.00 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.80 inches.

For correction of Ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

CHEATING A WIDOW

Charge Against Broker

BOMBAY, Friday.

Misappropriation of Government Promissory notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000 belonging to a widow was the charge against Sadashiv Ramchandra Acharya, a Hindu broker, and commission agent, who was produced to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court.

Sadashiv was arrested this morning by the Mharbavdi Police on a complaint lodged by Jankibai widow of Ramchandra Ranade.

In their application for remanding the accused to police custody for a fortnight, the police stated that Jankibai complained that her husband died leaving to her 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the face value of Rs. 5,000/-. She knew the accused as a broker and commission agent and handed over the notes to him on January 25, 1931 for renewal, as the accused told her that if the notes were not renewed in her name she would have to come every time to Bombay to receive the interest acruing on them.

The accused also said that if the notes were renewed in her name she would be getting the interest at Malwan, where she usually resided, through the Mamlatdar of that place. He also told the complainant that the renewal would take about six months.

EVASIVE LETTERS

Subsequently the accused sent twice to Jankibai the interest on the notes but as regards the renewal he put her off from time to time by writing letters. The last letter written by the accused on July 9, last stated that Jankibai would get her notes on or about August, 8. Failing to get the notes on that date she made inquiries at the Public Debt Office at the Imperial Bank of India and it was revealed that the complainant had disposed off the Promissory Notes in question. She lodged a complaint yesterday and the accused was arrested this morning at 1-30 a. m. at his residence.

As other complaints of a similar nature are likely to come and the police have to trace the Promissory Notes, the Magistrate remanded the accused to custody till September 30.

FRANK STEELE PRIZE

Won By Davar's College Of Commerce, Bombay

Among the prizes awarded by the Institute of Bankers, England, for the highest number of marks in theie papers in various subjects, there appears one Indian name, namely, that of Mr. Shah Cantilal Chimanlal of the Industrial Bank of Western India, who studied at the Davar's College of Commerce and appeared as one of it scandidates for the said examination in Bombay early this year.

The College also secured the highest percentage of passes in the Auditors Examination this year in India, namely, the Government Diploma in Accountancy.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 16.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 3-32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1|6 3-32.

LONDON:—
Banks selling T. T. 1|6 1|8 Sept Oct.|Nov.
Banks Selling D. D. 1|6 1|8.
Banks Selling T. T. 1|6 3|32 December|Jan.
Banks Buying T. T 1|6 3-16.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 9-32 Sept./December
Banks Buying 3 Months 1|6 1/4 January/February

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 383
Banks Selling T. T. 381
Banks Buying T. T. 379

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 665
Banks Buying D. D. 675

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks Selling D D 65 1/4

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 93
Banks Buying 60 Days 87.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 90-3|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 118-1-4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D. D. 65-3|8.

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.47 3/8 15th instant.
Shanghai/Loondon 1/9 1/4 16th instant.
Japan/London 1/4 3/16 15th instant.
London/Paris 88.70 15th inst.
London/Belgium 25.05 15th instant.
London/Switderland 18.00 15th instant.
London/Italy 67.70 15th inst.
Lonion/Berlin 14.60 15th inst.
Lonron/Holland 8.65 15th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.50 15th instant.
London/New York 3.47 1/2 15th instant.

Tone oof Sterling Exchange:—Firm.

Gold £5-18-3 14th instant. £5-18-6 15th instant.

Silver London Ready 17 15/16 14th instant; 17 7/8 15th instant.

Silver London Forward 18 14th instant; 18 15th instant

Silver New York Ready 27 7/8 14th instant; 27 15/16 15th instant.

London Discounts 3 Months 23/32 per cent. 14th instant; 21/32 per cent. 15th instant.

London Discounts 6 Months 1 5/32 per cent. 14th instant; 1 5/32 per cent 15th instant.

Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1-1|2 per cent. 3 Mos 2 per cent. 6 Mos 2 3/4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 15.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	14-1/8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank London Register	115-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	7
National Bank of India	42-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	108-3/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	98-1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	51
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	69-3/4
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	81-1/2
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	103-1/2
Consols 2½ p.c.	72-5/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	102-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	106-1/2

LONDON METAL.

London, Sept. 15.

	£
Copper Braziers	45-1/2
Yellow Metal	39
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/8
Corrugat Sreets 24 Gauge	9-7/16
Tin English Ingot	152-1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 15.

Demand Bills	3.47-1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64lb. Cargoes,—
Sellers 27/3 Sept./Oct.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb. Cargoes,—
Sellers 27/3 Sept./Oct.
Wheat South Australian Parcels,— .....
Sellers 29 Sept./Oct.
Wheat Choice White Karachi Parcels,— .....
No offers. .....

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Sept. 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta,— ...
Sept/Dec. per cwt. 8 Sellers

C & F Bombay,— .....
Sep/Dec. per cwt 8/0-1/2 Sellers

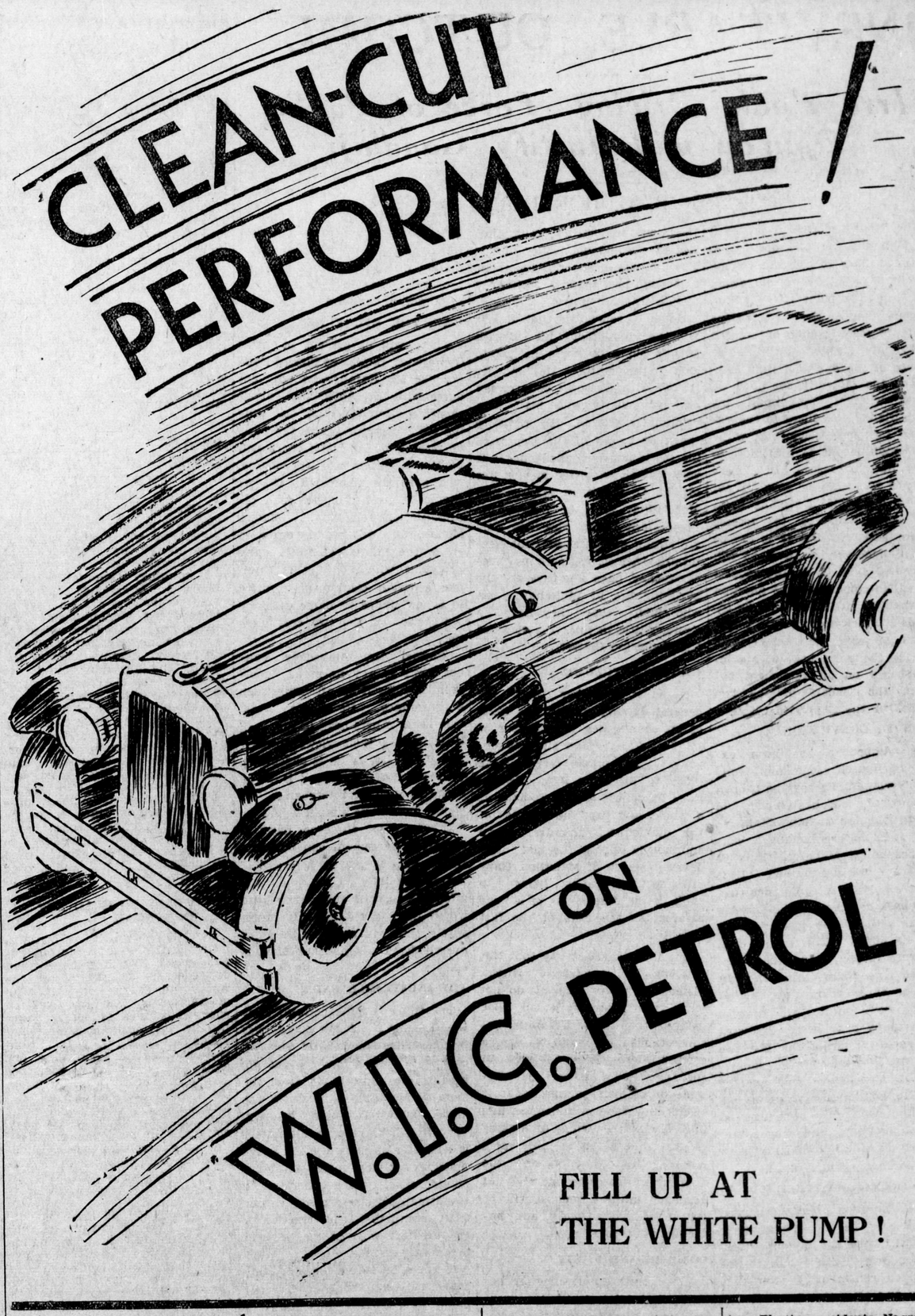
C & F Karachi,—
Sep/Dec. per cwt 8/0-1/2 Sellers

COFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) Spot 8-1/4

(Other Commercial news See Page 15)



SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bangalore, Collins, London.
Sikh, McLean, Rangoon.
War Sirdar, Smith, Constanza.
Baroda, Rowe, Busrah.
Chindiva, Walsh. Calicut.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 17.

Col-de-Lana, Rausmandi, Kobe.
Chitral, Liggens, London.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Steamer Burdwa for London,
Steamer Nowshera for London.
Steamer Tarantia for Liverpool.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Chitral:—The P & O S N Co's Enylish mail steamer Chitral will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bangalore:—The P & O S N Co.'s steamer Bangalore arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S.S. Sikh:—The T M Co.'s steamer Sikh arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S.S. War Sirdar:—The A P O Co.'s steamer War Sirdar arrived in harbour yesterday from Constanza with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. Baroda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah with a general cargo and 31 passengers.

S.S. Chindwara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chindwara arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut with a general cargo.

S.S. Col-de-Lana:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Col-de-Lana arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste and hence she will sail to-day for Kobe with same bottom cargo.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

S. S. Mehta Speaks On "Riddles"

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday last, under the Presidentship of Mr. R. P Masani, the President of the Society when the following two papers were read:—(1) "Some Riddles prevalent among the Women of Gujerat (including Cutch and Kathiawad) Part II" by Mr. S. S. Mehta, and (2) "Notes on the Place-names in the Jalpaiguri District in Northern Bengal" by Mr. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

In the course of his paper Mr. Mehta read:—

"Riddles are intelligent questions to which only the intelligent and skilful people can give answers Reading of riddles was cultivated as an art, and bovs and girls were sent out to be trained in this direction. This formed a part of National Education which was imparted not only by the sacerdotal class as such, but by ordinary concubines who were supposed to be well-versed in th's as well as similar arts. Riddles also contain hints for the one who is to solve them. Here the author enumerated a few proverbs, explaining them and the humorous element running through them As regards the riddles of world importance, an average boy or girl was required to go through different courses of study in order to attain to a stage of proficiency in practical life. This formed a part of the National Education of the secular type and it was preceded by spiritual learning of 3 Rs. included the knowledge of Rs. 8. The secular learning which was meant to equip the learner with many materials for the battle of practical life, was imparted between the ages 16 and 25.

INTERCOMMUNAL MARRIAGES.

"This shows that there were no child-marriages and the marriages were intercommunal, and were the outcome of reciprocal feeling and self-selection to which parents were asked to give consent. The chief subject of study was Sexual Science which included riddles and other feats of skilful intelligence taught by courtesans who were regarded as well-versed in them. Thus, riddles formed a part of learning for well-to-do people in their young age and failure to answer them became a cause of great triumph for the proposer. These riddles which were in use in old times and which proved stiff and taxing one's mentality have not all survived, but a few simple ones have come down to us. Sanskrit riddles prove difficult for us to make out cleverly and successfully."

FRAUGHT WITH ETHNO-GRAPHIC INTEREST.

Mr. Mitra in the course of his paper read:—

"Inquiry into the origin of place-names is fraught with considerable ethnographic and historical interest. It enables us to trace in the place-names the presence of some legend or custom prevalent at that place. The word Jalpaiguru is made up of "Jalpai'" which means "olive trees" and "guri" which means "a place or village." The latter seems to be a Bhutiya word. The place is so named because of the olive-trees which used to exist there.

Similarly, the names "Nagrakata" and "Gayerkata" seem to be derived from the names of two Bhutiya residents Nagra and Gayer, whereas "Kata" mean "a place". The place-name "Raja-Bhatkhowa" is based on a tradition that a Raja of Kuch Bihar being taken a captive by the Raja of Bhutan had to starve as he could not partake of any cooked rice ("bhat") in the kingdom of the Mlechha King of Bhutan. Subsequently, by release or by defeating the King of Bhutan, the King of Kuch Bihar came back to his own kingdom and on his way back home he partook of "Bhat" at a place which was eventually named "Raja-Bhatkhowa", i.e. "the King ate the cooked rice."

JOKE COSTS A LIFE

BOMBAY, Friday.

A stab would in the chest, accidentally inflicted with a knife, which a friend was holding, while he was joking with him; death later in hospital—The above was the story told at the coroner's court this morning at an inquest held over the body of Kassam Gulam Hussein.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to the perforation of traumnesse color by a pen-knife. By a majority of three to two, they held that Kassam received the injury while he was cracking jokes with Hassan Cheena, who had a knife in his hand. The jury further held that no criminal responsibility could be foistened on Hassan Cheena.

It appears that on the night of August 26, Kassam and Hassan were sitting in the shop of Hasham Meeya at Kholsa Moholla. While they were cutting jokes at each other the open pen-knife that Hassam was holding struck Kassam in the chest. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the next day.

Hassam is absconding.

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ASTHMA-CURE
1. Mr. C. GOMES writes:—He suffered from severe Asthma and Breathing trouble for 7 years. Dr. Kusumgar's treatment completely cured him.
2. Mrs. NAYAK, Bombay, writes: She suffered from severe Asthma for 12 years. Nothing helped her. Dr. Kusumgar's special treatment cured her in weeks.
DR. KUSUMGAR, M.D. (Homeo.), 321, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SOUL AND ITS GOAL

A PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

(BY ARDESHIR EDALJI BENGALI)

The soul that lives, ascends frequently and runs familiarly towards the heavenly Jerusalem visiting the patriarchs and prophets saluting the apostles and admiring the army of martyrs and likewise you lead on your heart and bring it to abode of the Great King. Hopes of the soul are always uneasy and ever remain wandering out of the place of their destiny and expatiates and settled on future. Whatever the immortality of the soul (as is spoken on public platform) may be which wills, which acts, it shows something celestial and divine and upon that account it must necessarily be eternal. Not all the subtleties of metaphysics can put us to doubt for a moment of the immortality of the soul and of a beneficent Providence. I feel it, I believe it. I desire it, and I will defend it to my last breath.

If I am mistaken in my opinion that human soul is immortal I willingly err nor would that if this pleasing error extorted from me and if as some minute philosophers suppose death should deprive fe of my being I need not fear the raillery of those pretended philosophers when they are no more. The soul considered with its creator is like one of those mathematical lines that may draw nearer to another for all eternity without a possibility of touching it and can there be a thought so transporting as to consider ourselves in these approaches to God who is not only the standard of perfection but of happiness?

The soul while on earth is an immortal guest and is compelled to starve at an unreal feast. Little does it concern us in our mortal stage to inquire whence the spirit has come. But of what infinite concern is the consideration whither it is going? Such consideration demands the study of life. The Chaldean and Egyptian philisophers declared that there must be something within us which produces our thoughts. That something must be very subtle; it is a breath; it is fire; it is ether; it is quantessence; it is a slender likeness; it is an intelechia; it is a number; it is harmony: and lastly according to the divine Plato it is a point of the same and the other. It is atoms which think in us put how does an atom think we mortals do not know? For protection of soul nothing gives us greater idea of our soul than that God has given us at the moment of our birth an angel to take care of it. Our mind is never right but when it is at peace within itself. The soul is in heaven even while it is in flesh if it be purged of its curruption and taken up with divine thoughts and contemplations. If self-knowledge be a path of virtue, virtue is a much better one to self-knowledge. The more pure the soul becomes it will like precious stones that are sensible to the conduct of poison shrink from the fetid vapour of evil impressions. Never let man imagine that he can persue a good end by evil means without sinning against his own soul. Any other issue is doubtful; the evil effect on himself is certain.

REAL MEASURE.

After all, material success and material gain are not sound measure of the human soul. The things that matter, the things that are the real test of a man are not always seen or appreciated by the outside World. Material success can be achieved by fraud and trickery almost as readily as it can be got by honesty. It is no safe criterion. But no trickery can secure love and friendship. No fraud can build loyalty and respect and happiness. If there is an acid test of what a man is making of life surely it is this.

Every child of mother on Earth, if sound in sense will be found aspiring to the goal of greatness in one shape or the other. The greatness desired may be in self-interest or in the interests of others. It may be a question of personal greatness or national greatness, greatness of vision or greatness in wealth. Likewise the height of greatness aspired to may also differ according to individual standards. But the collective effort of the whole of the creation in this direction is not lost sight of amidst these infinite numbers of individual standards.

Every soldier does not aspire to becoming a General, but there are not few who do, and dream about it as often as possible. Many soldiers have realised such vacant dreams in this vision of World. But there must be soldiers who want to become kings and again there are soldiers who have actually become Kings only to find the greatness yet far short of the goal looming large before their souls. To give an instance Napolean did not stop at the Kingship of France. This little soldier of Corsica soared to the greatness of an Emperor of almost half of Europe; yet the height of greatness achieved by Napolean did not satisfy his innermost self. History proves this. Human nature approved this in as much as almost every human being is found bent upon acquiring more and more and yet more until he is no more himself in the world. It is because the greatness of the Soul itself is too great to be satisfied with relative or objective greatness. Greatness is not only ingrained in human nature; it is as it were the very germ that generated life and then turned into giant goal to which every life is frantically trying to lift itself up.

SUBJECTIVE GREATNESS OF SPIRITUAL VISION.

Just as vacant dreams of objective greatness are realised by many in this vision of a world, the subjective greatness of the spiritual vision and divine feelings is also experienced by many in the more substantial yet subtle world of spirituality. As in that so in this, the soul is never satisfied. The soul yearns after greatness not because it is really in need of it but because the soul is greatness in itself. The soul's greatness is not relative. It is independent. It is greatness complete, all alone, all comprehensive. Therefore just because the soul is nothing but all greatness, the greatness is not realised, experienced or felt and thus found to have been achieved by it.

The soul meets with failure one after the other. But very little failures is just a bit of a brick in the mighty frame work of a perfectly complete failure that a soul is constantly piling up in order to be conscious of the perfectly complete success. A failure is a failure because it is not complete. The more the height of the greatness is achieved, the greater the depth of littleness is perceived, as has so beautifully been said by a persian poet e.g. "The more I soared upwards, the greater the depth I could see downwards". The infinite littleness must be reached to realise infinite greatness. Larkness there must be, if the light is to manifest itself. Light in the absence of darkness will no doubt remain light, but then what would it light? In the presence of darkness light remains light, the same light, neither richer nor poorer in its essential nature, but then it becomes really the light in that it now lights the darkness. The goal of soul thus comes to be the achievement of perfect failure and incidentally that of the perfect success; in other words the consciousness of being one In God and that of being one with those who follow his principles.

Rhetoric may rule over us for a moment. Logiic may drag us, by the ears for a while. Eloquence can elate us temporarily but it is the Truth alone that can stand the test of time. Thousands of years have rolled by since the words in the Vedas were written, yet they still hold sway over millions of Indians. The true teachings of Zoroaster have at most faded into a shadow with age, still they have no less sincere adherents amongst modern Parsis, the most advanced section amongst the present day Persians. The Bible is nearly two thousand years old, yet it exerts great influence on a large portion of the population of the world.

NEW ABODE.

Death is common to all. It is an essential step forward towards real life. The soul merely changes into a new abode and thus Death means nothing more than changing your coat. It may also be compared with sleep. The only difference between the Death and sleep is this that following the former one wakes in a new body while after finishing the sleep one gets up in the same body. The worldly people never go into hysterics for one who goes to sleep at night simply because they believe and hope to see the sleeper awake again. Then why not exercise the same indifference when a person sleeps the sleep of Death, since he or she is bound to wake up again sooner or later in a new body? The reason why people do not act in this way is that through their matter-fed eyes they cannot discern the still existing subtle form of their beloved or friend after the so-called Death and consequently become ignorant of its spiritual existence.

"MY AND MINE."

Therefore the selffishness of not being able to satisfy their minds in the absence of the sight of their Dear Ones makes them weep and wail over Death in name only. After the death a hue and cry is raised over the deceased from all sides. 'My beloved mother is dead' 'The sauce of my life is gone' 'The light of my eyes is dimmed' 'Where is that my sweet heart?' 'My supporter has disappeared' and such exclamations are commonly heard in the house where somebody has just passed. Generally in all this display of grief and pain, the 'my and mine' remains uppermost rather than the one who has actually passed away. The sword of death is really swinging right and left since the day of beginning. Everybody I see hundreds and thousands of my brothers dying the supposed death without feeling anything for it and similarly Shah Jamshed's death is no exception to that Rule in the least. But really speaking Shah Jamshed is not dead. If he is really dead, then all should rejoice over it since it means real life. It is an admitted fact that Death is the unavoidable end for all and though this fact is so universally acknowledged and experienced for certainty, yet at the time of the actual happening of the expected, the people go crying for it. It is either madness or unsoundness of mind It reminds me of Kabir's Vanee which says:

"Everybody talks about Death, but nobody knows how to die. If you want to die, die once for all and no more."

It is not easy to practise philosophy as it is to preach it. Similarly it is easier to talk about walking than to walk. Thus there can be no end to this infinite subject of the goal of the soul merely through a talk. One has to walk upon it along the spiritual path if the right and real end is desired.

The Fundamental principle on which all true knowledge rests and out of which true religious feelings spring is the one life in all, sometimes spoken of as the Divine Immanence. It is one and the same that is manifested in every form from the highest to the lowest in all worlds. To be conscious of this truth is to perceive a relationship of identity in essential nature with the infinite eternal life-power whose self-manifestation is the Universe. Infinitesimal as you are you are still a real part of that stupendous Manifestation. His life is your life and His consciousness is your consciousness. The same in kind though infinitely remote from one another in degree. In this sense is said that Man is made in the image of God.

GANDHI JAYANTI-KHADI SAPTAHA

It is decided to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti—Khadi Saptaha from September 27 to October 2. It is desired that "Khadi" should be sold as much as possible during that period. For the same, it is proposed that volunteers, who are willing to sell "Khadi" honorarily should call at the Khadi Bhandar, 396, Kalbadevi Road, before the Saptaha begins. Every volunteer will have to pay the money in deposit—the money corresponding to the actual value of the cloth, clothes or both received by him.

K. D. Co-Operative Institute

(From A Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, (By Mail.)

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Institute, Dharwar, came off on September 11, when a large number of representatives of members societies and individual members were present. The annual report on the working of the institute, the balance sheet and the audit note on the same were duly considered and passed. Elections to the various committees including the Central Board for the Division were made. Mr. Jog, M.L.C., and Mr. S. S. Baswanal, were re-elected, respectively, as chairman and hon. Secretary for the current year. Discussions then centred round the resolution of the recent Provincial Co-operative Conference affecting the Divisional Institutes, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, strongly advocating the retention of the Divisional Institutes on a linguistic basis.

LOCAL BOARDS IN NEW DIST. OF DADU

Bill To Extend Period Of Term Of Office

The Bombay Government Gazette issued on Monday publishes the text of Bill No. 18 of 1932—A Bill further to amend the Bombay Local Board's Act, 1923. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is observed:—

"The new district of Dadu in Sind consists of parts of the former revenue districts of Karachi and Larkhana. Under section 4 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, it is incumbent on Government to establish a district local board for the new district. The statutory term of office of the members of all existing local boards in Sind will expire by or before the end of the current calendar year. It has been found impracticable to complete the preparations for election to local boards in the new district of Dadu and the other districts, the limits of which have been consequentially altered, within this term. It is, therefore necessary to meet the situation by extending the period of the term of office of local boards in Sind; new section 28A is intended to extend the term of office of the members of local boards in Sind up to 31st March 1933.

2. Under section 127 of the Act, Government have power to provide for performance of the duties of a local board in case of default, but this power is limited to such duties as are imposed on a local board by or under the said Act. Cases of default by a local board in the performance of duties imposed on it by some other enactment may occur. It is in the public interest that, as in the case of municipalities, provision should be made for the performance of any statutory duties imposed on local boards. It is, therefore, proposed to amend section 127 of the Act so as to include provision similar to that contained in section 178 (1) of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, and section 218 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925.

DEFECT OF EXISTING ACT

3. Under the existing Act, there is no provision authorising the dissolution of local boards during the term of office of the members of the boards and the reconstitution or establishment of new boards in their place, when the limits of districts or talukas are altered. The difficulty which has arisen in consequence of the constitution of Dadu district may arise in future whenever districts or talukas are to be abolished or amalgamated. It is therefore, proposed to provide in the Act that the local boards of districts or talukas, the limits of which are altered, during the term of office of the members, can be dissolved and new boards constituted or established in their place, as a temporary measure, to function only until such time as arrangement can be made for the election of new local boards. It is proposed, therefore, that Government should have power to direct that the new boards so constituted or established shall hold office for a period not exceeding one year, and should consist either of elected and nominated members or of elected or nominated members only. Section 131A is intended to carry this purpose into effect. Section 131B makes necessary provision for the vesting in or transfer of property rights and liabilities of the boards, which have been dissolved, to the newly-constituted or established boards."

Horticultural Class At Bordi

(From A Correspondent.)
BORDI, September 16.

The opening ceremony of the Horticultural Class, was performed at Bordi, District Thana, on Monday, the 12th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. Govindrao Vartak, President of the Thana District Local Board. Mr Bhise in welcoming the guests alluded to the importance of vocational training in improved agriculture and fruit industry. Mr. Save, Secretary of the Association, gave the programme of the class, which contained nearly 85 students coming from distant places. Mr. Gokern of the Agricultural department emphasised the utility of such specialised classes.

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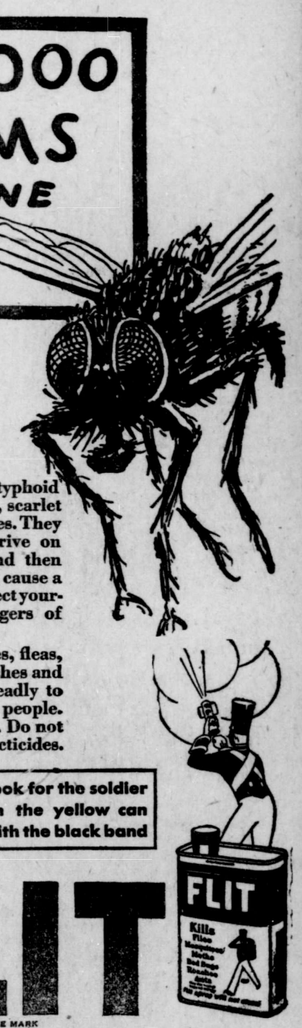
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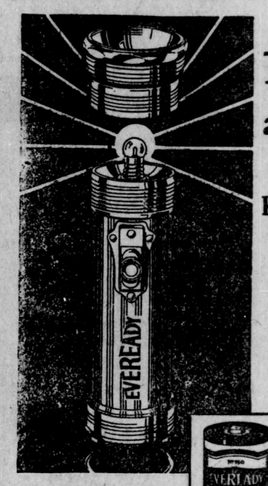
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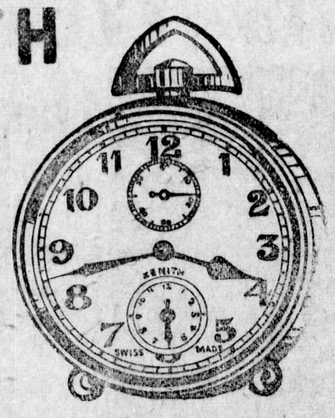

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INDIANS MUST ESTABLISH BREEDING & RACING STUDS

POSSIBILITIES OF HORSE-BREEDING IN INDIA

Success Depends Upon Concerted Action

A correspondent writes in the "Statesman.":—

The prospects of horse-breeding in India constitutes a definite query as to the future of horse-breeding in India and the answer is simple. It depends entirely on the Indians themselves. If they would take definite concerted action we should soon see India develop into one of the most important horse-producing countries in the world; but, if they remain apathetic, indifferent to the vast possibilities of the industry and content with the present position, the prospects of real progress commensurate with the status and dignity of this great country are not bright.

It is unnecessary to delve deeply into past history beyond stating that for centuries the standard for the production of horses in India has been set too low and that, even in operating this comparatively low standard, namely, the provision of horses solely for military purposes, there has been, until recently, a lack of continuity of policy.

That, briefly and broadly, is the record of the past—a comparatively low standard of production, frequent changes of policy, lack of vision, neglect to recognize and appreciate the teachings of other countries and the general apathy of the inhabitants of India to the economic aspect of the industry of horse-breeding have been the main factors in retarding progress.

OBSTACLES

When the vision of the authorities with regard to an important national industry is so restricted, it is not surprising that the attitude of the whole country remains apathetic and indifferent. Neither the rulers nor the people have ever realized that horse-breeding firmly established on a national basis would not only make the country self-supporting in horses, but would enable it to enter the world's markets as an exporter, thereby bringing money into India, instead of being a dependent importer alienating large sums of money every year for the purchase of horses from overseas.

The factors enumerated above have been the main causes in retarding progress in the horse-breeding industry in India. The Government system of subsidizing breeders by grants of land for the purpose of producing horses for a specified purpose only, namely, remounts for the Army, has not tended to assist the industry in its national aspect. It is an excellent system as far as it goes and it has been most efficiently administered by the remount Department.

Until the foundation of the National Horse-Breeding and Show Society of India, no organized attempt to secure the essential test of racing for Indian horses was ever made. Further, the system restricts the market of the breeders, because all the best horses are drafted into the ranks at a fixed price and those not considered suitable as remounts are thrown on the open market, which is a poor one by reason of the fact that there is practically no demand from the race-course, the best market for Indian horses.

It will probably surprise readers to learn that, out of the large sum of Rs. 45 lakhs given annually as stakes for racing in India, only Rs. 1½ lakhs are alloted to Indian horses in the land of their birth. To those who understand that horse-breeding can never prosper in any country without the assistance of racing, not only as the best market, but as the only test for the products of the industry, this fact alone will bring a realization of the cause why horse-breeding in India has languished and of the reason for the unfortunate, uneconomic and unbusinesslike alienation of some Rs. 70 lakhs, at a conservative estimate, every year for the purchase of foreign horses to supply the requirements of the country.

DRAIN OF MONEY

It is truly amazing that India has not yet recognized and appreciated this lamentable state of affairs and that she has allowed it to continue for so long. The attitude is sadly inconsistent with the importance of the country. It has probably been engendered, however, by the centuries' old pessimistic feeling that India is not a suitable country for horse-breeding. This feeling is entirely wrong and is due to a lack of clear thinking as regards the origin of the horse and to ignorance of the proper methods of breeding and rearing him to a really high standard. It is not, therefore, the country itself which is to blame but the human element.

The stock which has been bred on a comparatively small scale in the Punjab by proper methods and under suitable conditions fully proves that India is capable of producing horses of the highest class; and this has been achieved without the possession of the best breeding material. How much greater would be the success if India would supply herself with the best breeding stock obtainable? This should be a matter of satisfaction and pride to Indians and especially to Indian racing owners, but they, apparently, remain indifferent to a matter so much moment to their country's welfare. It is impossible to imagine that this indifference is due to the fact that the way has been shown by the Englishman, or to understand why wealthy Indians do not establish breeding and racing studs in their own country for its benefit instead of relying solely on English horses for their sport in India and in England.

RACE COURSE AS MARKET

Besides the race-course market, which, of course, is the best, there is a vast field open to exploitation throughout the world in the matter of high class polo ponies. There is a great demand for such, especially in America, and that country would provide a great market for India if she would turn her attention to it.

That briefly is the history of the past and a statement of the present situation. It is a somewhat gloomy picture, but there is a silver lining to every cloud and the prospects of horse-breeding in India could be made to assume a brilliant aspect under certain conditions. These are:—The growth of public interest and opinion on the subject throughout India. The initiation of a definite policy by Government to place the horse-breeding industry on a firm national basis.

Given these two radical conditions the other subsidiary conditions which should spring therefrom are as follows:—The birth of a determination to establish a race of Indian thoroughbreds. The up-rising of a class of large wealthy breeders, similar to that in other countries, who, working on proper scientific lines, will assist in establishing the Indian thoroughbred. A large increase in the number of Indian racing owners who will demand Indian horses for their sport and will insist on an adequate and fair allotment of racing stakes for the products of their country. The education of the breeders in the proper scientific methods of mating and rearing, especially with regard to liberty and grazing for the stock. An appreciation by the whole country of the relationship of racing to horse-breeding and of the obligations of the former to the latter.

Given these conditions the standard of production will automatically be raised, the demand for Indian horses will largely be increased, a profitable market will be opened up for the breeders, the knowledge of scientific horse-breeding will advance, large sums of money which now leave the country annually will be retained in it, the defence of India will be more adequately assured by having her supply of horses on the spot, and the country will take her rightful place amongst the great horse-breeding countries of the world.

NO SEPARATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

For Konkan Division

The Government of Bombay consider that owing to the abolition of the post of Deputy Director of Agriculture, Konkan, and the amalgamation of the Konkan Division with the other agricultural divisions, it is no longer possible to have a separate Board of Agriculture for that division. They have, therefore, directed that the Konkan Divisional Board of Agriculture be abolished, and have appointed the following gentlemen members of the remaining Divisional Boards for a period of two years to represent the agricultural and co-operative interests: Mr. N N Patil, MLC, Mr. G N Shah, Sardar Babasaheb Gaonkar and Mr. G K Hegde.

HOME MEMBER AND BOMBAY RIOTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Replying to an interpellation of Mr. Gayaprasad Singh in the Assembly Mr. Haig, the Home Member, recently stated that the real cause behind the communal tension was the strained relations between the two communities which were "further embittered by the interference of the Congress Volunteers with Mohamedan traders". And although the Home Member stated in the same breath that the Bombay Government intended to publish an official report on the subject "after the communal tension subsided" (which doubtless is very discreet on the part of the Bombay Government) it is not quite clear why Mr. Haig was then in such indecent haste to broadcast his own conclusions on a matter, on which even the loccal administration preferred for the time being to observe golden silence.

In this connection your readers will recollect that the Mayor's Peace Committee, which consisted of leading men of all communities came to an entirely different conclusion regarding the cause of the riots, namely that these were being deliberately engineered by some organisations, the authors of which of course could not be traced.

The pity of it is that in spite of the above circumstances, the Home Member could not resist the temptation to have a cheap passing fling at the Congress. He is, indeed, eager to grasp any opportunity to give the much maligned organisation, a bad name before he can formally hang it. And yet are we not being incessantly told from the house tops in the Assembly and the Parliament that the Government's policy of mailed fist has proved an unqualified success and the Congress Movement exists nowhere except in the air?

Verily we live in strange times, or is it the trite case of the "wish bein father to thought"? A bird whispers in my ears "Divide-et-impera" but of course the Home Member's ears are always closed against such slanders, which are beneath the Government's notice.—Yours, etc.

V. K. NAGARKAR.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

"SHOULD BE SAT ON PROPER"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am sure motorists must be thanking the Western India Oil Company very heartily for being instrumental in bringing the Burmah-Shell and I. B. P. people a peg or two down in such a short time.

It becomes clear as daylight and explains the sudden half-anna rise in the Shell and I. B. P. petrol prices the other day.

The extras so collected from the public without any reasons at all, were to go to help them break the W. I. C. C. by their present 0-4-6 drop.

As long as they had the monopoly, the Burmah-Shell and I. B. P. people kept on "bleeding" the motoring public, but the moment they had honest competition they commenced these price cutting tactics.

It is now up to the motoring public to support the "White Pumps" 100 per cent, because it is without any doubt they who have been instrumental in getting the prices of petrol reduced.

Do the public realise that it costs us more in India for Indian petrol, than it does to motorists in England for the same petrol?

This sort of profiteering should be sat upon, and sat upon good and proper.—Yours, etc.,

"OVERTAXED MOTORIST."

Bombay, Sept. 12.

Elocution Competition

The annual Elocution Competition held by the Khurshed Mandal, open to Parsi Collegians, has been fixed on Sunday, the 18th instant, at 9-45 a.m., at the Tutorial High School, Gowalia Tank Road, when competitors will be allowed to speak for not more than 10 minutes on any one of the following subjects:—(1) the most urgent needs of India; (2) Parsis and Modern Iran; (3) Evils of religious fanaticism; (4) Services Journalism can render to the community and the country and (5) Recent Tendency exhibited by few Parsi girls towards proselytism and marriage with non-Parsi—the causes and the remedies.

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"Legitimate" Swadeshi

NEW DEFINITION BY BOMBAY MINISTER

Government's Cautious Policy

POONA, Sept. 15.

The All-India Industrial Exhibition and fancy fete opened this evening here on the Gandhi Maidan. Mr. M. H. Moledina, the chairman, said the exhibition which was non-political, had nothing to do with the civil disobedience movement. Nor should their venture be confounded with the boycott of British goods.

The exhibition had been arranged simply for the promotion of Indian industry, which it was hoped to accomplish by constitutional means and all manufacturing firms in India had been allowed to participate irrespective of their being Indian or European, so lang as they fulfilled the conditions of Indian labour and material.

"LEGITIMATE."

Sir Rustom Vikal, (Minister for Local Self-Government,) in declaring the exhibition open, observed that he was glad of the assurance given by the promoters that the exhibition was being run on lines that Government recognised as legilimate. "You may perhaps wonder why I, lay stress on the word "legitimate." I would, therefore, like to take this opportunity of explaining the attitude of the Government of Bombay towards the Swadeshi movement. You are all aware that a powerful and successful movement has been launched in Great Britain under the motto. "But British."

"I am not sure, however, whether you all realise that this slogan does not mean and has never been interpreted as meaning "Buy goods produced in Great Britain."

MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN.

No such narrow interpretation has ever been accepted. The movement in Great Britain stands for the purchase of goods made in the Empire in preference to foreign products. The promoters of the movement have spent much time and money in advertising and recommending products of every part of the British Empire inclusive of India.

"It is not conceived in spirit of a narrow insularity but aims at securing for all industrialists or primary producers who are British subjects preference in the chief markets of the Empire. Now in India our industries and industrial organisations are still far behind those of Great Britain. It is still incumbent on us, on the Government and the public alike to neglect no proper means for promoting the industries of our own country. We must all of us do our best to encourage Indian industries organised by Indian brains and manned by Indian labour. But I venture to put it to you that we should be very short-sighted if we were to allow a policy of this sort, which I am assured inspires the promoters of this fair, to degenerate into a movement for boycotting British goods from other parts of the Empire.

ECONOMIC DEDPENDENCE.

"No country in the world, much less a member of the British Commonwealth is economically independent of foreign trade. We have to look ahead and weigh the ultimate consequences on the trade of India as a whole of any action that may appear to be directed against other countries. Boycotts lead to retaliation and often injure those who commit themselves to such policies quite as as much as those at whom they are directed. It is in this sense, therefore, that I am a staunch advocate of Swadeshi Let us by all legitimate means promote our own industries, but do not let our natural desire to further this object lead us into excesses, which may recoil on our own heads.

"BUY INDIAN."

It is a matter of common knowledge that in some places men who are at the head of the "Buy Indian Movement" are also taking a leading part in movement which aims at the subversion of Government and when this happens I am sure that you will agree with me that it is incumbent on Government to maintain a very cautious policy towards their activities. To-day's exhibition is, I know, organised on sound lines. I trust that it will have a great success not only in encouraging industrialists in the practice of their crafts and industries, but also in educating the public regarding the resources of the country."

The minister concluded: "While, of course, I am Minister of Government, and this is perhaps why I have been invited to open the exhibition, the Government of Bombay are not concerned with it even in the remotest manner possible.

The exhibition consists of about 100 stalls of various descriptions of manufacture, besides agriculture and horticulture sections. An interesting feature of the show is arts and crafts section. These exhibits, though few in number, are of a very high order.

MOUSE AND CAT TREATY

MANCHUKUO PROTOCOL

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST!

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The protocol by which Japan recognises Manchukuo states that Japan has recognised the fact Manchukuo, in accordnce with the freewill of its inhabitants, has organised and established itself as an Independent state.

Manchukuo undertakes to respect all Japanese rights and interests by virtue of the Sino-Japanese-treaties.

Both countries agree to cooperate for mutual security and such Japanese forces as are necessary for this purpose will be stationed in Mancrukuo.

Japan and Manchukuo have reached this agreement for also for the purpose of securing petual relationships of good neighbourhood between the two countries, each respecting the territorial rights of the other and also for the purpose of securing peace in the Far East.

The protocol comes into force immediately.

MEMORABLE FIGHT.

The Japanese official statement explaining the recognition of Manchukuo observes that Manchuria is the land for the preservation of whose integrity Japan has, on one memorable occasion, staked her national destiny. For twenty-seven years the Japanese have participated in the development of Manchuria, made untiring efforts and rendered the country a prosperous land, which has now an inescapable bearing upon Japanese national defence and the very existence of the Japanese people.

The statement recalls that Manchukuo has undertaken to adhere to the principle of open-door, while Japan expresses the hope that all the peoples of the world will pursue their economic activities in Manchuria on a footing of equality.

HARBIN-SIBERIAN ROUTE

Dangerous For Travel

LONDON, September 16.

In view of he present conditions in Manchuria, British subjects proceeding to and from the Far East are advised for the present not to incur risks by traveling via the Harbin-Siberian route.

It was on this railway that the train from Changchun to Harbin was derailed on Sunday and attacked by brigands, as a result of which ten persons were killed sixteen seriously injured and sixty received minor injuries.

On the eastern branch of the Chinese Eastern Railway on September 11, another outbreak occurred, the train being fired at by the brigands and two persons killed and twenty-five injured.

—B.O.W.

GLORIOUS SECOND WEEK!

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SWEEPSTAKES RUIN RACING

JOCKEY CLUB VIEW BEFORE COMMISSION

LONDON, Sept. 15.

From the standpoint of horse-racing interests the Jockey Club opposes sweepstakes. Lord Harewood, the Senior Steward, giving this evidence before the Royal Commission on Lotteries and Betting, acknowledged that small sweeps were innocuous but big ones resulted in swelling the field with horses which had no possible chance of winning.

Negotiations with the promoters of the Calcutta Sweepstake had checked the abuses liable to result from it. The same applied to the Stock Exchange Sweep and to some extent the Irish Sweep.

A more serious objection remained in the opportunity for fraud offered by sweepstakes. There would be less danger to sporting interests if sweepstakes were legalised and under some sort of Government control.—Reuter.

DISARMAMENT

—:o:—

Failure A Veritable Disaster

LONDON, September 16.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, President of the Disarmament Conference at the National Peace Council luncheon said: "I cannot bring myself to believe that the statesmen who will assemble at Geneva in the next few days are prepared to take the responsibility of encouraging a competitive race in armaments and the inevitable danger of war arising from the existence of the large armies, the navies and the air forces.

The apprehension that exists in no way causes a surprise, but I do not fully share the apprehension, because I am convinced that the failure of this Disarmament Conference would be a veritable disaster in the life of Europe and the world. I refuse to contemplate the failure."

Referring to Germany's equality claim, he thought that they could go forward with their work next week feeling that, with goodwill and conciliation, this incident could be settled to the advantage not only of Germany and the vanquished countries, but of Europe and of the world.

—B.O.W.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Nervous

LONDON, September 15.

On the Stock Exchange interest chiefly centred round gilt-edged securities in which further substantial improvements were recorded. Other sections were quiet and irregular.

Commidity markets were generally lower, mainly owing to American influences. Selling pressure was not great, but support was lacking. Cereals were dull, especially maize owing to a larger Argentine surplus. Rubber weakened on the disappointing American consumption figures. Liverpool cotton broke sharply as a result of American selling, which is due to the forecasts of better weather in the eastern cotton-belt. Wall Street was fluctuating nervously, discouraged by weaknesss of wheat and cotton.—Reuter.

LORD LOTHIAN'S VIEWS

"Differences With Hoare"

Lord Midleton writes the following letter in "The Times", (London) in mail week:—

May I trespass upon your space to add one word in support of Lord Summer's letter in your issue of to-day, which I know has the concurrence of a large number of Peers?

Lord Lothian's motion with regard to the Prime Minister's declaration in reference to India was carried through a very reluctant House by the Government; without the express assurance given by Lord Hailsham—which Lord Summer has recalled—it is more than doubtful whether the motion would have been carried.

Is it not time that Lord Lothian's position was regularized? As chairman of an important Indian Commission, he claimed to speak without reference to his position in the Government; but that emergency being now over, is it fitting that the Under-Secretary of State for India sould publicly commit himself to statements which appear to be at variance with those of the Leader of the Government in the House of Lords; and, so far as I am aware, with those of his official chief, the Secretary of State for India?

ASSAM COUNCIL

SHILLONG, September 15.

The Assam Legislative Council to-day passed a resolution recommending subvention from the Central revenues for meeting the deficit of the province, the protection of the North-East Frontier and the administration of the occupied and the backward hill areas.

Another resolution recommending an enquiry into the present agricultural situation in the province with a view to ascertaining the capacity of the people to pay the existing revenue was withdrawn on the assurance of Government that this was already being done.

The House also passed the Assam Municipal amendment bill.

—A.P

TO-NIGHT: 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

AND DURING THE WEEK.

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NEW QUEENS ROAD.

THE NATION'S THOUGHTS ON MAHATMA'S VOW

CHANGE OF HEART

—:o:—

Throw Open Temples, Says Dr. Deshmukh

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh writes:—

No feast of watery resolutions and insipid appeals is going to prevent the great soul from the "Fast unto Death." If the murderous fast is to be prevented, action swift and bold is needed to cut this cancer of untouchability.

It is always difficult to peer into the mind of a great soul, but I think the stress is more an untouchability than the constitution. Constitutions are like clothes, they can be changed when required. A people can mould its constitution to suit its requirement; but this blot of untouchability on sixty millions of people is to be removed, and they are to be brought to the level of human dignity.

BLOOD ON THEIR HEADS

The Indian Government are to release the Mahatma under restrictions. The Prime Minister leaves the final determination to the community. The blood of the Mahatma therefore will not be on their heads. It can only be on the head of the Hindu community. It is no use shirking the responsibility. Let it be accepted by the Hindus like men. It will be a poor atonement to incorporate the Mahatma as an 'Avatar' after his death.

Something effective should be done immediately and now. There is no difficulty about the reasonable section of the Hindu community on both sides. They are for India—the whole of India—as one nation, but if this cannot be achieved, at least Hindus shall be one and indivisible.

But the diehards on both sides!

This is not the time for recriminations. Prejudices of thousands of years are tough in dying, although self-governing Japan could get rid of similar hindrances to solidarity in a day. On the other hand, it is difficult to create faith and confidence in oppressed human beings, unless an earnest is given of the change of heart.

Let therefore an immediate substantial "earnest" be given of the change of heart.

THROW OPEN THE TEMPLES

As a part of the Hindu society, let them be admitted on equal terms in the houses of gods; that will be an earnest of the admission into the houses of the legislature on equal terms. It is all a matter of creating faith and confidence, and, as we know, that cannot be done by mere words. Let the temples be thrown open to them all over the country, not insignificant ones, here and there, but prominent, like the Babulnath, and Bhuleshwar and Madhavbaug in Bombay, and let no nonsense prevail that these houses for worship of the Hindu gods are private. One can almost hear the clappings for joy of the Hindu gods at the entrance of so many humble souls entering piously into their houses.

CALCUTTA PRAYER

CALCUTTA, September 15.

A public meeting organised by eleven different organisations of the depressed classes in the province was held this evening. It passed a resolution disapproving of the decision of Government providing separate electorates for these classes, because such a decision while it did not give an adequate representation to the depressed or backward classes, would effectively bring about a statutory separation and the consequent disruption of the Hindu society and would put a permanent ban of humiliation on those classes.

Among other resolutions passed was one requesting Mahatma Gandhi to forego or at any rate, postpone his resolve to fast to death and another requesting Government to leave the settlement of the question entirely to the classes affected.

Miss Wilkinson and Mr. Matters, of the India League Delegation, were among those present at the meeting.—A.P.

SIND DEMONSTRATION

HYDERABAD, Sept. 15.

A public meeting and a procession under the presidency of Sadhu Vaswani has been organised by the leapers of all parties and communities including untouchables for to-morrow evening in connection with Mahatma's impending fast.

Acharya Gidwani's wife released from the Sabarmati Jail reaches here to-day.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD APPEAL

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 16.

At a meeting of the depressed classes of the village of Asiali near Ahmedabad held last night, a resolution was passed to fast and pray on September 20 if Mr. Gandhi started his fast unto death that day.

Mr. Harilal Desai, an ex-Minister and other prominent citizens have also issued an appeal for fasting and prayer that day.—A. P.

FULL MEASURE OF CONCESSION

Hindu Religious Capital Gives The Call

BENARES, Sept. 15.

A largely attended meeting of Hindus was held to-night in the town hall grounds of Benares, the metropolis of Hindu orthodoxy. The meeting was addressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. Bhagwandas, Babu Rajendraprosad of Behar (who arrived to-day from Patna), Mr. Sampurnand and others.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the leaders of the Hindu community including the depressed classes immediately to meet and agree upon a scheme which would secure to the depressed classes all the representation they desired without segregaing them from the rest of the community and save the most precious life of Mahatma Gandhi

For the achievement of this object the meeting felt it essential that the great influence and advice of Mahatma Gandhi should be made available.

REDOUBLING EFFORTS

The meeting further called upon all workers in the cause to redouble their efforts and wipe off the disadvantages under which the members of the depressed classes still labour and lift them up economically, socially, religiously and politically.

The meeting desired that where restrictions still existed against the admission of members of the depressed classes to public schools and in the matter of the use of public wells and roads, they should be entirely abolished and with the sympathy of all parties concerned full satisfaction should be given to their laudable desire for "deevadarshan" in the temples and admission to other sacred places.—A. P.

SLUMP IN AGRICULTURE

Small Holdings Fare Well

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Ministry of Agriculture reports that generally small holders had so far weathered the agricultural depression in a remarkable way and in 1931 were doing better than the large farmers.

The area of new land acquired during 1931 by the County Council for small holdings was 7,727 acres.

The total acreage of land held by the County Council in England and Wales for the purpose of small holdings on December 31 was 450,671 acres and the number of small holding tenants 217,274 —B. O. W.

SUBMARINE COLLIDES WITH MINESWEEPER

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The collision between a minesweeper and a submarine in fog abruptly terminated day's naval exercises near Portland Bill. There were no casualties and little damage was done. His Majesty's "Dundal" got athwart H-33 and the former was holed above her water line.

The accident draws attention to the virtues of H. Class submarine, the smallest vessel left in the Navy, yet capable of crossing the Atlantic under her own power.—Reuter.

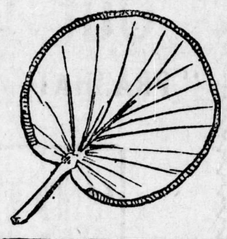
SURAT ARRESTS

SURAT, Sept. 15.

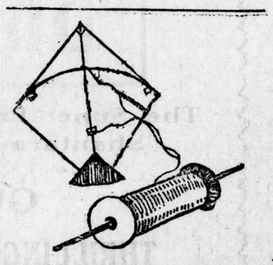
A local pleader and a son of a zamindar and the first dictator of the Surat District Congress Coommittee now in jail, who were the first persons to be arrested under the Special Powers Ordinance of 1932 on September 1, at Surat, were released this morning on parole. They were directed not to participate in the civil disobedience movement and report to the police daily at 9 a. m. Both were rearrested as they did not report themselves to the police this morning after their release.—A. P.

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION

Second Series



Wi. .e



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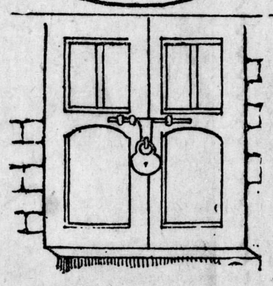

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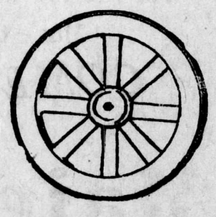

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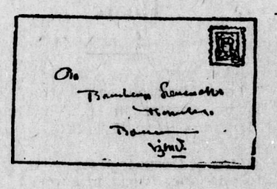

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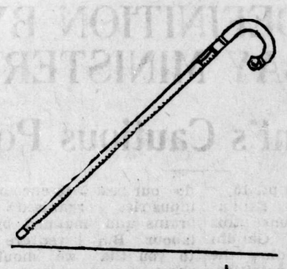
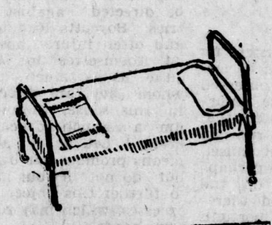


Fa..e

Bom..ay



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..alf

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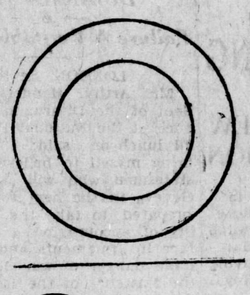

Ba..e

Twenty Consolation Prizes

Here is a simple and yet intelligent and interesting competition. Act now and you may win Rs. 1,200 for annas EIGHT only. You have merely to find out what each picture represents.

FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,200

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 200

THIRD PRIZE Rs. 100

and

Twenty Consolation Prizes

RULES AND CONDITIONS

1. **Sixteen words are given with ONE LETTER of each word missing. The 16 pictures represent 16 objects. All you have to do is, to find out the names of these objects. The first letter in the word representing the name of the object will be the letter that you find missing in the word**
2. **SOLUTION FOR YOUR GUIDANCE: — The First Picture represents a FAN. The first letter of F of FAN when applied to the first word gives WIFE. Similarly the second picture represents a KITE, and K applied to the second word gives LAKE.**
3. **After you have filled in your Form, write your name and full address clearly in the Coupon. Then cut out the Coupon and enclose EIGHT ANNAS in 'QUARTER-ANNA' or 'HALF-ANNA' Stamps as Entrance Fee.**
4. ***Address your Entries to:—***

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,

THE MISSING LETTER COMPETITION,

Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

5. **Local residents may, if they choose enclose 8 Annas in coin instead of stamps and hand in their Entries at the Competition Counter in the Offices of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar," and obtain receipts for the same.**
6. **Alterations and corrections and mutilations of Entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such entries.**
7. **No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final, legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this competition and that all competitors accept to be governed by these rules.**
8. **All entries must be received not later than 17TH SEPTEMBER.**
9. **In case of ties, the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion and his decision will be final. The first prize will be awarded for an all-correct solution.**
10. **Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate coupon solution and Entrance Fee are enclosed for each entry.**
11. **No competitor may win more than ONE prize.**
12. **No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.**
13. **This a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar."**

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

TROOP TRAIN CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Oran (Algeria).—The latest figures of the troop train disaster are 55 dead and 223 injured. The latter are in hospital at Tlemcen, but about thirty victims, of whom some are still alive, are pinned beneath the wreckage.—Reuter.

REV. RATHBONE DEAD

The death has occurred from Malaria at George Town in British Guiana of the Rev. J. Rathbone Hudson. He proceeded there last year for a three year's stay after being a missionary in India for 24 years, of which 15 years were spent in Benares.—Reuter.

TIPPARA DACOITY

CALCUTTA, September 15.

Kistopada Chakrabarty was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, and Pabitra Pal and Sachindra Dutt to four years' imprisonment each by the special tribunal at Agartola yesterday.

Kistopada was a detenu in the Buxar detention camp, from where he escaped and was arrested in connection with a dacoity in Tippara State.—A.P.

Bengali Arrested With Revolver

CALCUTTA, September 15.

Information has been received in Calcutta that a Bengali, who gave his name as Sureshchandra Das, aged 25, has been arrested at Jalpaiguri railway station. It is stated, with a loaded automatic pistol, a six-chambered revolver and a bundle containing seditious leaflets.—A.P.

House Searches At Barisal

BARISAL, September 15.

In connection with the Singa Dacoity case in which a Chowkidar was shot dead, elaborate house searches were made in the town and four students were arrested. It is reported that a large posse of constables with officers have gone to Gournadi.

—A.P.

SHORT COVERING IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Tropical Storm Developing Along Carolina Coast

PRESENT PRICES APPEAR REASONABLE

BOMBAY, September 16.

Majority of cotton dealers believe that prices have now declined to a reasonable level and it will pay to buy cotton at present in the long run. Southern Hedge selling and general lack of confidence may cause irregular trading in the near future but hedge selling is not a new feature. Both technical and statistical outlook in general is sound and constructive stand is advisable.

The New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on Thursday on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted on general selling. Later on prices again advanced on covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 5 points and a further rise of 5 points was recorded. This was the highest level of the day. At this level there was general selling which resulted in a decline of 29 points from the highest level. Thus both the high and low levels of the day were reacted during the high and low levels of the day were reacted during the first hour. The market later on ruled very steady on short covering and closed iregular at a rise of 3 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.25c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 6 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 7 points at 7.17c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 18 points. Bombay buying covered better opening than expected. Later on prices firmed up on unfavourable weather and steady New York. At the end of the session the market broke sharply on American selling caused by productions of clearing weather in the Eastern Belt. The market closed easy at a decline of 32 to 30 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 23 points at 5.92d.

East Indian cottin prices declined 30 points and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a decline of 27 to 35 points.

The Alexandria cotton market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 65 to 50 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The Official Weekly Weather Report: states that conditions have been cool throughout the week under Review. Cotton states have been entirely without rain except limited areas in the South-East and parts of Texas. Stations in the cotton belt are reported to have had no rain during the week. Bolls have opened rapidly and, with favourable weather for outdoor operations in many places, picking and ginning have made rapid progress.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York October Highest 7-24 (10-20 a.m.) lowest 6.95 (10-57 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal and Co., have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline caused by heavy selling against actual, heavy liquidation in New York and selling orders from New York. Market unsettled but think decline too rapid. Further decline doubtful. Expect wide fluctuations for a while.

Weakness stocks commodities due primarily fears Democratic success elections. Considerable straddle selling influenced by Roosevelts support Equalisation Fee which if enacted would put Liverpool under New York.

New York.—Liquidation. Moderate hedging. Locals early sellers, later covered. Absence renewed hedging. Firmer stocks.

New York.—Unwarranted extent of advance has been corrected. General business conditions improving steadily but new incentive is needed. While hedge pressure continues, we expect an active market with wide fluctuations, but feel bullish on the whole.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9-13 a.m.:—Drizzling rains Eastern belt. Tropical storm developing. U. S. signal warning hoisted along Carolina Coast. Storm reported to be headed for Carolina Coast.

11-17 a.m.:—Livervool market quiet. Some hedge selling.

12-23 p.m.:—Between midnight and daylight, heavy rains along Carolina Coast. Heavy winds along Carolina Coast.

8-39 p.m.:—New York:—Hedge selling early. Market improved on short covering. Market nervous.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York. Sept. 15.

October	7.16+02
December	7.29—01
January, 1933	7.36—02
March, 1933	7.50+03
Middling Spot	7.25—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Sept. 15.

October	7.16+06
December	7.32+06
Middling Spot	7.17+07

NEW YORK.

New York. Sept. 15.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October	7.00
January	7.20
March	7.34

New York. Noon Call:—

October	7.11
January	7.34
March	7.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Sept. 15.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	16,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool. Sept. 15.

	10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations.	Price.
September, 1932		5.54—32
October, 1932	5.67	5.53—32
November, 1932		5.52—31
December, 1932		5.52—31
January, 1933	5.67	5.53—31
February, 1933		5.54—31
March, 1933	5.69	6.56—31
April, 1933		5.58—30
May, 1933	5.73	5.60—30
June, 1933		5.61—30
July, 1933	5.76	5.63—30
August, 1933		5.64—30
September, 1933		5.65—30
Middling Spot		5.92—23

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 15.

Sakellaridis, October	8.15
November	8.21
December	8.17
January 1933	8.22
March 1933	8.34
May 1933	8.41
July 1933	8.48
F.G.F. Spot	8.65

INDIAN COTTON.

New York, Sept. 15.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.51
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.63
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) C.P.	5.75
Oomra Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.56
Oomra Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.71
Oomra Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.86
Bengal Good	4.63
Bengal Fully Good	4.73
Bengal Fine	4.83
Scinde Fully Good	4.73
Scinde Fine	4.83
Scinde Superfine	4.93

LOANS.

London, Sept. 15.

Interest day-to-day Loan	3/8 p.c.
Interest 7-Days' Market Loan	5/48 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 15.

Bank bills 3 months	1-37/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	1-53/64 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	2-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 Months	2-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 15.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.59
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.65
T.T. London on Brussels	25.06
T.T. London on Madrid	43.15
T.T. London on Milan	67.68
T.T. London on Berne	18.00
T.T. London on Paris	88.68
T.T. London on Prague	117.50
T.T. London on New York (Closing Rate)	3.47-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 15.

Bars gold fine per oz.	£5:18:6

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The local forward cotton market opened very steady at Rs. 221-8 for Broach A./M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 222. At this level there was some selling and prices declined to Rs. 220. The tone of the market is steady. There was little more buying.

Liverpool opened steady at a eased off to a rise of 7 points. Our Market was demoralised and after declining to Rs. 217/4 closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 217/12
Oomra D./J. Rs. 195/4
Bengal D./J. Rs. 173/4

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

September	160.30+1.40
December	169.20+2.00
March	174.90+1.90

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

110 Anandilal Poddar Khamgaon Old 196.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Sanam 175.
56 H. Nenshi Gujranwala 205.
42 Toyomankwa Neemuch 199½
54 Kotak & Co., Nizamabad 200
68 G G Kesha and Co., Gulabpura 182.
50 Bhawanji Lakhmidas Jalna 27 off.
200 Virji Ladha Bhilwara 186
200 Virji Ladha Kapasin 186
88 Arjankhimji Chalisgaon 41 off
100 Currimbhai Wadhwan 10 off
100 Breul and Co., Kotakapura 175
100 Currimbhai Panipat 175
55 G G Kesha and Co., Malarkotra
50 Ital India Jalna 27 off.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Bengal Superfine	190
Bengal Fine	185
Bengal F. G.	180
Sindh-Punjab Fine	185
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	180
Wardha-Hinght Fine	205
Nagpur-Savner Fine	208
Yeotmal Fine	203
Ar Fine	203
Ellichpur Fine	201
Amraoti Fine	200
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	200
Ulkapur Fine	195
Khandesh Fine	195
Muthia F. G.	165
Jalna/Sailu F. G.	185
Burwah Sanavad F G	203
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F. G	203
Broach F. G.	213
Punjab/American	208
Punjab/American mix	195
Cambodia	255
Miraj/Sangli	215
Compta Good	215/20
Bagalkot	205
Jinja	310
Busoga	320
Kampala	325

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	24	5,629
Central India	342	4,215
Barsi and Nagar	243	3,994
Hyderabad-Gaorani	113	1,557
Berar	331	8,752
Central Provinces		1,745
Total Oomras	1,053	25,901
Dholera	837	19,012
N.-W. Provinces	51	552
Rajputana	238	3,601
Sind-Punjab		1,273
Broach	70	2,597
Coompta & Dharwar	1,856	11,887
Westerns-Northerns	2,445	14,575
Tinnevell & Cambodia		1,121
Persian		656
America		1,543
Egyptian & African	286	3,485
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		
Total	6,836	86,203

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 16.

1st Sept. to 8th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	645	3,674
Japan & China	2,232	31,795
Coast Ports	251	125
Up-country by Rail		2,201
Europe, China and Afloat in harbour for Japan		14,826
Ttotal	3,028	52,621

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Sept. 16.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 15-9-32	784000	604000
Receipts Yesterday 15-9-32	260000	24000
Exports to date 15-9-32	751000	438000
Stock at Ports 9-9-32	3346000	2814000
Stock Interior Towns 9-9-32	1271000	726000
Stock Liverpool 9-9-32	791000	871000
Visible Supply 9-9-32	6570000	4928000
Quantity in Sight 9-9-32	833000	684000
Quantity out of Sight 9-9-32	1066000	967000

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 15.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Forward	18
Spot	17-7/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

NERVOUS LONG LIQUIDATION

Less Disposition To Operate

Bombay, September 16.

The share market opened steady at a rise of Rs. 2|8 to Rs. 5 but declined on scattered selling. At this level several shorts were covering and prices rallied, but later again declined on nervous long liquidation. In view of uncertain political situation theee is less disposition to operate. Cotton market was steady but longs are nervous and are inclined to liquidate their speculative holdings. Thus any upward reaction is likely to meet more selling pressure. However, il view of uncertain political situation it will be better to keep as small open business as possible.

Bombay Steams were better on the declaration of a dividend of Rs. 13/12. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 667-1/2 and closed ot Rs. 663-3/4. Fazuls started at Rs. 272-1/2 and finished at Rs. 263-3/4. Centuries moved around Rs. 205. Nagpores touches Rs. 272-1/2 and finished at Rs. 266-1/4. Kohinoors were done at Rs. 131/14 and Bombay Burmas closed at Rs. 347-1/2. after touching Rs. 351-1/4. Tata Steel ordys. improved to Rs. 25/12 and finished at Rs. 25/4. Bombay Steams found buyers at Rs. 211/4. Andhras were steady at Rs. 1,075 and Powers declined to Rs. 66208.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bomay, September 16.

Bombay Dfeing 667;63;67;63
Century 206;3;2;3
Colaba 28.
Crescent N-42.
Fazul 271;66;68;63;
Indore 346;45
Madhowji 7; h
Nagpur 274;266-14
New Great 116-15
Pearl 147;43;45
Simplex N;47
Swadeshi 205;3;
Burma 351;47;50;46
Hydro 130;129-1
Tram 108-2;108-7
Deff. N225
Ord. 25-14;12;4
Bundi 13-12
Iidian 173-172
Katni Ord. 151;52
Alcock 120N

TEXTILE SECTION

Ahmedabad Advance	295-0
Apollo Mills	0-12
Bombay Dyeing	663-2
Century	203
Central India	266/14
Colaba Land	66/12
Crescent	42/8
Dawn Mills	485
E. D. Sassoon	0-3½
Elphinstone	1/8
Ebrahim Pabaney	77/8
Edward Sassoon	25
Finlay	85
Fazulbhoy	263/12
Gokak	111/4
Hindustan	1462/8
Indian Manufg.	1262/8
Indian Bleaching	136/12
Indore/Malwa	345
Kasloorchand	7/0
Khatau	68/12
Kohinoor	131/14
Lakshmi	950
Morarjee	400
Madhavjee	7/6
Model Nagpore	60-0
Mysore	105-0
New City	43-12
New Great	115/10
Pearl	145
Phoenix	285
Sholapur	1950
Sholapur Deb. (94 F.P.)	93-8
Sassoon Silk	45
Swan	55-0
Simplex	47/8
Swadeshi	203/12
Tata Mills	15-0
Vishnu	1500

HYDRO & ELECTRIC SECTION.

Ahmedabad Electric	123-12
Andhra Valley Ord.	1075
Andhra Valley Pref.	1061/4
Bombay Tram Ordy.	108-7
Bombay Tram Pref.	67-4
Broach Electric	8
Karachi Electic	150/0
Surat Electric	117/8
Suburban Electric	100/0
Tata Hydro Ory.	129-1
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	107/4
Tata Power Ordy.	662-8
Tata Power Pref.	1230

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION.

Alcock Ashdown	120
Br. Burma Petrol	2--14½
Bombay Burma Old	346-14
Bombay Burma New	126/4
Bombay Steamer	211-14
Bombay Telephone	56-4
Bombay 6½ p.c. Deb.	52/14
Bellapur Sugar	120-10
Indian Radio Ordy.	270
Indian Radio Defd.	260
Indian Mercantile	29/12
McKenzies	60-0
New India Assurance	18-12
Jupiter Insurance	6-2
Oriental Insurance	1945
Vulcan Insurance	5-4
Port Canning	560-0
Scindia Steam	7-13
Tata Construction	46
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	25-4
Tata Iron & S. Def.	225
Tata 1st Pref.	118-12
Tata 2nd Pref.	41-12
Tata Oil	17-12

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantej	615
Amritsar Patti Ord.	88-12
Central Provinces	68
Dhond Bharamati	74
Gujarat	50
Hoshiarpur Doab	68
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhon	54
Mymensing Rebate	66
Mymensingh Gtd.	68
Pachora Jamner	50
Sara Sirajgunj	67
Sialkot Narowall	72
Sind Light	46-0
Tapti Valley	606-4
Upper Sind Light	62

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	89
Baroda Bank	70-8
Bombay Provincial	53
Central Bank	15-14
Eastern Bank	60
Imperial F.P.	1167-8
Imperial P.P.	285
Union Bank	3|6-1|2

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	13-12
Indian Cement	172-8
Katni Cement Ordy.	152-8
Katni Cement Defd.	500
Punjab Cement Ordy	8-2
Punjab Cement Pref.	10-4
Shahabad Cement	185
Shivrajpur	16-14
United Cement	75

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, September 16.

	Rs
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes	68-9'6
4 p. c. 1931/36 Conv.	96-11
4 p. c. 1934/37 Loan.	95-10
4 p. c. 1960/70 Loan.	78-15
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	99'11
4½ p. c. 1955/60 Loan.	89-14
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	98/10
5 p. c. 1930/44 Loan.	98-14
5 p. c. 1940/43 Loan.	98-12
5 p. c. 1935 Bonds.	100-6
5½ p. c. 1930/40 Loan.	102-4
6½ p. c. 1933/36 Bonds.	101-10
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	104/8
TAX FREES	
5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	104/10
5 p. c. 1933 Bonds.	101-7
6 p. c. 1932 Bonds.	100-2
6½ p. c. 1935 B. D. L.	105-11
STATE LOANS	
5½ p. c. 1938 Mysore	103-8
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	102|6

CORPORATION LOANS.

Taxable.

4 p. c. B. P. T. 1974	74-0
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	73-0
5 p. c. M. Deb. 1959	89-4
6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-0
6 p. c. K. P. T. 1956	103-
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	103/12

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 15.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 17/6 Oct/Dec.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—Sellers 18/6 Jan/Apl.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Sept. 15.

Smoked Shezet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot—Sellers 2-19/32.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

Dividend Declared

Bombay, Sept. 16.

"Directors declare interim dividend at the rate of 3s. per share, less Income Tax at the rate of 5s. per £. less 1s. relief in respect of Dominion Income Tax making net Income Tax 4s. per £. Dividend payable 1st October. Transfer Books will be closed from 29th September to 30th September both days inclusive."

BULLION MARKET

Silver Down

Bombay, Sept. 16.

The local silver market ruled easy on easier Shanghai Cross Rate which is quoted 1/9. Bhadarva delivery opened at Rs. 55/13 but declined to Rs. 55/8 on increased selling pressure. Gold market is rather steady.

Ready Silver	55	8	0
Bhadarva	55	9	0
Also	55	14	0
Ready Gold	29	2	0
Sovereigns	18	5	9

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Sept. 15.

	£.
Total Bullion	140,200,000
Public Deposits	12,900,000
Other Deposits	123,000,000
Government Securities	70,900,000
Other Securities	30,400,000
Notes and coin	52,900,000
Notes in circulation	362,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	33.94 p.c.

LIKE RISING TIDE OF THE SEA

Enthusiastic Crowds are still thronging—Their demand is Irresistible.

6 --- Sixth Week --- 6

SARASWATI CINETONE'S
MARATHI TALKIE-MASTERPIECE

SHYAM SUNDER

A Musical Extravaganza provided by
Master MODAK and Miss SHANTA APTE
TIME:—5-30, 8, 10-30 P.M. Saturday and Sunday
Matinee 3 P. M.

WEST END TALKIES
Lamington Road and Charni Road

HEART-APPEALING-THROBBING THRILLING DRAMA
OF YOUTH AT THE CROSS-ROADS OF LIFE

YOUNG AMERICA
OR
DANGEROUS YEARS

You'll be SURPRISED——You'll be TOUCHED——You'll be ENTERTAINED by this Fox Masterpiece, featuring:

DORIS KENYON
SPENCER TRACY
AND THE 14-YEAR-OLD KID:
TOMMY CONLON
Is to-day's Smiling Boy to-morrow's Vicious Criminal?
THE TRUTH ABOUT YOUTH!!!

When you see this powerful picture, you will understand your own boy better——and love all boys more!

MACK SENNETT 2 REEL COMEDY
British Movietone News & Magis Carpet.
TO-NIGHT: 4; 6-30; 10 P.M.

WELLINGTON
TALKIES——Dhobi Talao——Plans open at the THEATRE

RUNNING THIS WEEK:---
A PICTURE YOU WILL RELISH!
As It Comes From
RANJIT
RANJIT MOVIETONE
ALL SINGING, TALKING PICTURE IN HINDI

SATI SAVITRI

MISS GOHUR'S SUPREME ROLE:—
Supported by:—
Mr. Bhagwandas,
Mr. Keki Adajania
Directed by:—
Mr. Chandulal Shah
ALSO
LAUGH WITH GHORY—who acts as the hen-pecked husband
TIME:—5-30, 8 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays 3 P.M. Matinee Show.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road.

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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

BOMBAY SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17, 1932

FAST AND PRAY TO-MORROW

Malaviya's Mandate To Hindus

PENANCE FOR UNTOUCHABILITY

Father Will Live Or Son Will Die

—*Devidas*

BENARES, Sept. 15.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement regarding Mahatma Gandhi's decision to fast from Sept. 20:—

I recommend that Sunday, Sept. 18, should be observed all over the country as a day of penance, prayer and fast. As far as possible there should be voluntary and complete suspension of all business that day.

In the morning all Hindus, including the depressed classes, should have a bath in any river or other public place and jointly offer prayers for the health and long life of Mahatma Gandhi.

In the afternoon, meetings should be organised in which all classes of Hindus should fraternise and declare, i. suitable resolutions, their determination to contribute their share to the solution of the problem.

ISSUE WELL WORTH SACRIFICE

Devidas Explains Mahatma's Vow

(From A Correspondent). BENARES, Sept. 15.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, has issued the following statement:—

"I strongly resent the insinuation contained in the Prime Minister's letter regarding the motive of Gandhiji's fast as unworthy of a man occupying an exalted office. Even in London last year, he refused to believe in Gandhiji's good faith, and he has done it again. No wonder, they did not have even heart-to-heart talk during the Round Table Conference. The Premier has been contradicted not only by the official spokesmen in India, but also by some Diehard newspapers in England.

GRAVE STEP.

"I was shocked, but not surprised, by the news of the grave step taken by my father. He had given a very clear indication of his attitude on the particular issue of the Depressed Classes. He dislikes separate electorates for any community. He would fain have adopted the extreme step of sacrificing his life on the general issue of what he calls "parcelling out India into various separate and warring groups." But when he found that some of his own distinguished countrymen held views diametrically opposed to his, there was no alternative but to give way. The question the Depressed Classes is totally different for the reasons clearly explained in his own letters. Had in his own letters. Had an opportunity been vouchsafed

Had any opportunity been vouchsafed to me to discuss the matter with him before he took his decision. I know I would have been impelled by sheer personal attachment to strive with him to the utmost of my ability, in order to dissuade him from the course he has adopted.

But now I am free to express my profound faith in the cause for which he is prepared to give up his life. Humbly and prayerfully. I for my part, have come to the conclusion that the issue is well worth the sacrifice. If God wills that, it shall be made.

IRREPARABLE HARM.

As a reformer, he feels that the decree of the British Government awarding separate electorates to the Depressed Classes is bound to cripple his powers of serving the "Untouchables" and persuading the Hindu society to make the fullest reparation to them. He is now risking his life in resisting the attempt, however unconscious, of the British Government to do irreparable harm to the Depressed Classes and to the Hindu society. His vok is an expression of the anguish of his soul caused by the indifference of the Government to patient reasoning.

But we must not fall into the error of imagining that he has made up his mind to die. Indeed, if it was possible for him to do so, he would have told us about it. He would like to live to see at some distant date in the future even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald acknowledge his sincerity.

ON HIS OWN TERMS.

But it is clear that he will live, if he can, on his own terms. I am glad that his action is going to deal a heavy blow to untouchability.

There is everywhere a desire among the Hindus to do all they possibly can to remove the social disabilities of the Depressed Classes. It largely retts with the young men now to give a tangible expression to this feeling.

One of the declarations Gandhiji made to journalists in England was that in a self-governing India, he would insist on the removal of disabilities by legislation. But before that can be undertaken, something can be done even at this juncture. Whether Gandhiji lives or not, untouchability should die. That is the programme during this crisis for those who have little faith in the British Government doing the right thing at the right time.

While I am prepared for the worst which I will also call the best, I am sustained by the conviction that my father will live, if the cause not only of Hindu unity but also all-Indian unity will be better served by his not dying.

I feel it is possible to arrive at an agreement with the leaders of the Depressed Classes which would give them much more than the Award. But as regards the attitude of the Government, I cannot resist the feeling that they could have consistently with all their principles acted differently, and thereby avoiding the crisis.

IRISH FARMERS IN ANGRY MOOD

UNITED FARMERS' PARTY FORMED

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Dublis.—An All-Ireland organisation was formed and the Standing Committee elected at Convention, attended by the farmers and ratepapers from all parts of the Free State, held at Mansion House to consider the situation arising from the economic war with Britain.

The chairman declared that he wanted to weld the farmers into one central body and suggested that the new organisation should be named the United Farmers and Ratepayers Association.

Resolutions were passed condemning Government's "Jingo Policy," calling on them immediately to restore the overseas market and obtain preferences in them, to which the Free State people were entitled, warning them that pending a return to normality, it was impossible to pay rates and Land Annuities and reminding Government that it was impossible to develop the home market by dissipating its resources and driving out capital thus impoverishing the country.—Reuter.

WAR LOAN

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Still further gratifying progress is officially announced in connection with 5 per cent. War Loan Conversion.

Stocks worth £35,000,000 were converted in the past few weeks notwithstanding the Conversion Bonus not being paid since the end of July, while holders of stocks worth 2,500,000 have revoked their earlier requests for redemption.

Of the total of £2,085,000,000 the holders of £1,885,000,000 have agreed to convert and there are reasonable anticipations that the gap will be further narrowed before operations are concluded.—Reuter.

WHERE WILL MAHATMA BE INTERNED?

SIMLA, Sept. 16.

Mr. Ranga Iyer has intimated the withdrawal of his adjournment motion (of which he gave notice in the Assembly yesterday) relating to the conditions imposed on Mahatma Gandhi's release. It is held in nationalist quarters that such a discussion might be embarrassing to those who are carrying on informal conversations on the subject.

It is understood that it has not been decided where Mahatma Gandhi would stay. Probably he will be allowed to select his own place of residence in view of the fact that he took a vow not to return to Sabarmati Ashram till India attained Swaraj.—A. P.

SETH GOVINDAS'S VIEWS

(From A Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Sept. 16.

Interviewed by a press representative on Mahatmaji's fast, Seth Govindas said that though shocked, at the news yet being an optimist he was sure that India would allow him to die.

The depressed classes would ignore men like Dr. Ambedker and save their real friend.

He added that amongst the depressed classes, leaving out Dr. Ambedkar, all other leaders were with Gandhiji and if a referendum were to be taken he would be in a miscroscopic minority and that was why he was afraid even to face a conference.

A WRONG SUMMONS FROM HEAVEN

MAN WHO WAS NOT ON THE WANTED LIST

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

An experience of heaven life was narrated to the stupefied mourners by a man who came back to life after lying dead for nearly six hours.

Teju, a resident of Gowalmandi in Lahore, had been ailing for a long time and on Tuesday the doctors declared his case hopeless. He died just after midnight, and his relatives thereupon laid him down on the floor, and the womenfolk remained crying near the dead body the whole night.

In the morning when the corpse was being placed on the bier, Teju rose up, muttering the words "Ram, Ram" and informed those around him that he had been to heaven, where he was told that he was not the person wanted, and was ordained to pass the rest of his life as a sadhu.

Teju has consequently worn the saffron coloured garments of ascetics.—A. P.

GOVERNOR OF NEWFOUNDLAND

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The King has approved of the appointment of Admiral Sir David Murray Anderson to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland, in succession to Sir John Middleton.

From 1923 to 1925 Sir D. M. Anderson was Rear-Admiral and Senior Officer on the Yangtze and in the latter year became a temporary Commander-in-Chief of the China Station. He was Commander-in-Chief of the African Station from 1927 to 1929 and from the latter year until 1931 he was the Admiralty representative on the League of Nations Permanent Advisory Committee. Later he became an Aide-de-Camp to the King.—B. O. W.

THE LUNAR ECLIPSE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Last night the eclipse of the moon was observed by some millions of people throughout Western Europe. Excellent view of the Majestic spectacle was obtainable from London.—B. O. W.

PART PEACE IN LANCASHIRE

PROSPECTS OF SETTLEMENT BRIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Headway is reported to have been made at the conference between the employers and operatives' representatives aiming at a settlement of the strike in the Lancashire cotton industry. The conference is working on the following agenda:—

(1) Re-establishment of collective bargaining and restoration of agreements;

(2) Machinery for ensuring the honouring of any agreements reached;

(3) Wages; and

(4) Reinstatement.

A general understanding has been reached on certain principles relating to the restoration of pre-strike agreements and also provision to avoid further disputes.—Reuter

SAME WAGES FOR FEWER HOURS

Bonus To German Employers

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Berlin.—German industries are to have a forty-hour week, according to an amplification of Herr von Papen's economic programme, issued to-day. Despite curtailment of working hours, wages will remain untouched. Employers who reduce their working hours to 40 and increase their staffs receive 400, marks for each extra man employed, irrespective of any increase of output.

Agreed Agenda

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Important progress was made yesterday in the attempt to settle the cotton strike, and as a result, an agreed agenda, embodying the points at issue, is before the full meeting of the conference in Manchester to-day under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Labour's Conciliation Officer, Mr. F. W. Leggett.—B. O. W.

SPLIT IN NATIONAL GOVERNMENT?

Liberal Ministers And Ottawa Pact

PREMIER'S NEW TROUBLE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Considerable discussion is taking place regarding the possible attitude of the Liberals in the Government towards the Ottawa agreements and the newspapers state that this matter was considered at a private meeting between some Libeeral leaders yesterday. Other meetings are in prospect within the next few days.

PARLIAMENT AND OTTAWA

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Arrangements are well advanced for reassembly of Parliament on October 18. It is anticipated that about one month will be required to wind up the business of the present session including the passing of legislation necessary for giving effect to the Ottawa agreements. In this event there will only be a few days' interval between the present session and the beginning of the new one and the State opening will take place towards the end of November —B. O. W.

FREE TRADE CREED

Leading Liberal members of the British Cabinet are:—Sir John Simon, Sir Edward Hilton Young, Sir Herbert Samuel, and Mr. Walter Runciman.

Sir Herbert Samuel is a confirmed free trader and has openly opposed his Cabinet colleagues, on the new Protectionist policy in the House of Commons, taking advantage of the new convention of the National Government that a member of the Cabinet early oppose another member of the Cabinet in debate in the House and still retain his seat in the Cabinet.

Sir Edward Hilton Young is an expert economist from the City. His knowledge of Tropical economy is well known. He is a free trader and opposed to the policy of protection.

OPPORTUNIST SIMON

Sir John Simon is an opportunist, though at one time he was a free trader. He has since changed his colours and is lending support to the new protectionist policy.

Mr. Walter Runciman is probably the most affected man, being the President of the Board of Trade. Though he has committed himself to the new measures he is not as yet a full convert.

TAXATION OF FOOD

As the Ottava conclusions mean taxation of food more than anything else and that also without ony corresponding advantage to Britain, Mr. MacDonald has been placed in a very difficult position. He will have to jeston some of the dissenting Liberal members of his Cabinet, if his Government is to continue. A split is, therefore, likely and a reconstruction of the Cabinet must take place. One is led to believe in such a possibility when one remembers Lord Snowden, still a doughty champion of free trade will find himself in the company of the dissenting ministers.

As regards the ministers in the Government but not in the Cabinet, most of them are Conservatives, though of an intelligent type, and likely to take their views from Mr. Baldwin, rather than from the Chamberlain Brothers, and Mr. Baldwin is not a diehard in the question of tariffs.

National Govt. Still Necessary

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Prime Minister, writing on the anniversary of the formation of National Government, in the organ of the National Labour Group, declares that the emergency that called the National Government into being last year, is not yet over and the work of the Government must be continued and "not shattered by a party fight."

He asks every Socialist who supported Government to continue to recognise the emergency and decline stiffly to depart from his duty to protect the common national foundations. Labour people must stand firm in support of the Government whose task it is to make the world a going concern once more, for only when that is done, can good wages be paid steadily, the figures of unemployment reduced, and the social services developed.—B. O. W

QUININE WITHOUT BITTER TASTE

Calcutta Chemist's Discovery

CHEAP PRODUCT FROM COAL TAR DERIVATIVES

CALCUTTA, September 14.

Attempts are being made in the chemical research laboratory of the University College of Science, Calcutta, to replace quinine by a similar compound, the starting materials of which are cheap and the commercial possibilities of which are considered promising.

Prof. H K. Sen and Prof Umaprasannya Basu, who have synthesised this new compound in their college laboratory, hinted in an interview with the Associated Press that this new reduced isoquincline derivative, which has been pharmacologically tested, has been found to be a salubrious substitute for quinine. Its toxiety is less than that of quinine, but its bactricidal proverty is nearly equal. It is free from the side effects of quinine and hence promises to be an excellent substitute as an anti-pyretic and also as an anti-parasitic. As an ammonium salt, it is moderately soluble in water but considerably less bitter than quinine in taste.

As the starting materials for the synthesis of this compound are cheap, both Dr. Sen and Prof. Basu think that its commercial possibilities are not to be doubted. The value of such a synthesis can be appreciated, they say, when one takes into consideration that no elaborate plantation or heavy investments, which are necessary in producing quinine are required in this case. As a matter of fact, it is synthesised from coal tar derivative and derivative of acetic acid all of which are already commercially available in the market.

The cnemical name of the new synthesis is N-ammonium Salt of 3-keto -4-cyana -1-hydroxy -2: 3: 5: 6: 7: 8-hexahydro -isoquinoline.—A.P.

BRITISH TROOPS FOR DACCA

DACCA, September 15.

The General Officer Commanding the Presidency and Assam District and several other military officers visited Dacca in connection with the housing of the British Battalion expected to arrive in November.

The battalion, it is understood will consist of 20 officers and about 700 men. There will be 18 barracks made of wooden posts, Pucca plinths and bamboo single roofing.

The cost is estimated at Rs. two lakhs.—A.P.

An ordinary general meeting of the All-India Hindu Sabha shall be held on the 23rd instant at 5 p.m. in 'Diwan Niwas', (opposite to Lady Hardinge Medical College for Women), Raja Bazar, New Delhi.

TATE TAKEN ILL

MAY NOT PLAY FOR M. C. C.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, September 16.

While packing his luggage for Australia, Maurice Tate has suddenly taken ill. He is in bed with high temperature apparently owing to the nervous trouble due to over-exertion.

It is doubtful whether he will be able to accompany the M.C.C. team sailing on Saturday

—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN HOCKEY TEAM

Hungary Beaten By 5 To 0

BUDAPEST, September 16.

Indian Hockey Team beat Hungary by five goals to nil. At the half time Indians were leading by one goal —Reuter's Special.

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